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SAC AND FOX INDIAN COUNCIL OF 1841

Minutes¹ of a Treaty held at the Sac & Fox Indian Agency in the Territory of Iowa on the 15th day of October 1841 by and between Hon. John Chambers², Hon. T. Hartley Crawford³ and Hon. James Duane Doty⁴, Commissioners on the part of the United States and the Chiefs, braves, warriors and head men of the Confederated tribes of Sac & Fox Indians.

The Council having met at 11 o'clock A. M. Gov. Chambers addressed the assembled chiefs, braves and head-men as follows: My friends; We are now about to enter upon a subject of vast importance to you and one of deep interest to the Government of the United States. Your great father, the President, has sent us here to act the part of friends towards you, and we wish you to act as such towards us. We want your own honest & candid opinions upon the subject we are about to submit to you, and not the opinions of your traders and those who have claims against you. We want, I say, your own opinions for we believe you are capable of forming

¹These minutes were recorded by James W. Grimes, of Burlington, then twenty-four years old, and just entering on his illustrious public career. See editorial section. The original is on file in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

²An extended biography and estimate of Gov. Chambers, second territorial governor of Iowa, (1841-1845) was written by William Penn Clarke and published in the Annals of Iowa, Vol. I, page 425.

³Thomas Hartley Crawford was born in Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 14, 1786. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1804 and was admitted to the bar in 1807, practicing at Chambersburg. He was representative in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses, 1829-33, and was a state legislator in 1833-4. In 1836 he was appointed by President Jackson to investigate alleged frauds in the purchase of the Creek Indian reservation. He was commissioner of Indian affairs, 1838-45, and was judge of the criminal court of the District of Columbia, 1846-63. He died in Washington, January 27, 1863. Recollections of Chambersburg, Pa., says he had a large law practice there, especially in criminal cases. He was of medium height and large build, with a sharp nose and a head inclined to baldness. His arguments were earnest and incisive. (Lamb's Biog. Dictionary.)

⁴James Duane Doty, second territorial governor of Wisconsin, (1841-44), was born in Salem, Washington County, N. Y., in 1799. After studying law he removed to Detroit, Michigan, at the age

correct ones and honest enough to express them. Your friend from Washington who has been sent here by your great father, the President, will explain to you what the President wants. We come as friends, from your great friend the President and we wish to act towards you in pure friendship. We do not wish to entrap or over-reach you, but to act honourably and fairly towards you and we wish and believe you will act so towards us.

Hon. Mr. Crawford:

My friends and brothers: Your great father the President of the United States has sent me in conjunction with my powerful friend on my left and my friend the Governor of Wisconsin on my right, to tell you what he wants. I am extremely happy to see you once more friendly and united, and I sincerely hope you will remain like the iron on a wheel, no part of which can move without the whole. You are met a handsome and powerful people, but you must know that you will become weak if you do not cultivate peace and friendship among yourselves and cease to follow the advice and practice of those whose design is to destroy you. What is better than anything else, you are honest still, but will not remain so if you obey the council of those whose endeavor it is to corrupt you. The times past have satisfied your great father that there is no safety for you unless you are removed beyond the reach of white men, where they can

of nineteen, where he was admitted to the bar, and in 1819 was appointed secretary of the legislative council and clerk of the court of the territory. In 1820 he joined the expedition to explore the upper lakes in canoes. He traveled with it 4,000 miles in command of one of the five canoes, and as secretary of the expedition, assisting in negotiating important treaties with the Indians of that region. In 1823 he was appointed United States judge for northern Michigan. He held his first court at Prairie du Chien, then a military outpost, and having organized the judiciary of his district, filled this position till 1832. In 1830 he was appointed by Congress one of the two commissioners to survey and locate a military road from Green Bay through Chicago to Prairie du Chien, in which work he was engaged about two years. In 1834-35 he was a member of the legislative council of Michigan. Here he was the first to agitate the question of dividing Michigan, which finally led to the creation of Wisconsin and Iowa territories. Returning from the legislature he became an active operator in the public land sales which were opened at Green Bay in 1835-36 and pre-empted several tracts of government land at presumably desirable spots in the wilderness for future towns and cities. One of these tracts situated on an undulating isthmus between four lakes, was laid out in 1837 and named Madison and he selected that as the site for the capital of the new territory. He succeeded in having the seat of government located there in 1836 and was himself a member of the commission to erect a capitol building. In September, 1838, he was elected delegate

have nothing to do with your funds or anything that concerns you. We wish to purchase the lands you now occupy and claim, but not without your full and free consent. To get that assent, freely and without the controul of any body we have sent away all white people from you and from the council house, and want you to be let alone, to get your opinions without the interference of white people. It is the opinion of the Sac & Fox nations we desire and not the opinion of persons coming from a distance who want your money and care nothing about your condition or happiness. Having these views for your advantage, we propose to you in behalf of the President of the United States to cede to the United States all that portion of land claimed by you and embraced within the present limits of the Territory of Iowa. For this we propose to give you one million of dollars and money enough to pay your debts. The country we wish you to remove to should such cession be made, will be on the head waters of the Des Moines and west of the Blue Earth River. To remove apprehension of hostilities from your red brothers in that section, we propose to establish and man three forts there for your protection to be established before your removal from your present villages. Out of the million of dollars we propose that you have farms & farmers, mills and millers, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, school houses, and a fine Council House. But what will be of more value to you

to congress from the territory, and re-elected in 1840, and served until March 3, 1841. He was appointed governor of the territory of Wisconsin, October 5, 1841, serving till September 16, 1844, when he was removed and succeeded by N. P. Tallmadge, but in 1845 Doty was re-appointed, and served till May 13, 1845. His administration was marked by bitter contentions and a collision with the legislature. After his removal from office he was appointed by the war department a commissioner to treat with the Indians of the northwest. He was a delegate to the first constitutional convention at Madison, in 1846, and on the admission of Wisconsin to the Union in 1848, was elected a representative in Congress, serving two terms, 1849-53. He was made superintendent of Indian affairs in 1861, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah, subsequently became treasurer of Utah and in 1864 was appointed by President Lincoln, governor of Utah, which post he held at the time of his death. He died at Salt Lake City, June 13, 1865, leaving the reputation of a man of conspicuous ability who enjoyed the respect of both friends and foes. (Natl. Cyc. Amer. Biog.)

Letters from Henry Dodge to George W. Jones, published in Vol. III, p 292, of the Annals of Iowa, tell of Jones defeating Doty in 1835 for delegate to Congress from that part of Michigan Territory not included in the new state of Michigan, but that Doty defeated Jones in 1838. Henry Dodge seems to have been bitterly opposed to Doty. He charges in these letters that Doty was interested in locating the capitol of Wisconsin at Madison because he was interested in real estate there.

than all, we would propose to build a house for each family, each house to be worth not exceeding one hundred & fifty dollars, to fence and plough six acres of ground for each family. We propose to build for each of the chiefs a house worth not exceeding three hundred dollars and fence and plough twelve acres of ground for each. We then intend you all to live in one village, like brothers. This is the proposition we are authorized to make. If you will once try this mode of life, you will never quit it. The white people have found it good. You will be happy with your wives and children in fine, warm & close houses. Your children will grow strong and be healthy, if kept from the weather & well fed and you will all live long.

But to make your children respected, they should be taught to read & write. To enable them to do so, we propose to place fifty thousand dollars at interest, for the purposes of instruction. If you will live in houses, cultivate the land and educate your children you will be contented and happy. I have now told you the terms upon which we propose to treat. You will probably want time to reflect upon this subject. In making this proposition I have been honest and plain with you and I expect the same from you. Any other course of conduct would be unworthy of you and unjust to the Government.

Gov. Chambers:

My Friends: You have listened to what your friend the chief from Washington has said. I approve of every thing you have heard from him. I am sent here to remain as your superintendent. It is my duty to watch over you and see that no injustice is done to you by any one, either by our traders or the government. If the President should require me to do what was wrong towards you, I would spurn the direction. We have been directed by him to treat with you and to make you proposals for the purchase of your lands. If I thought the proposals you have heard were unjust or dishonourable I would not sanction or advocate them. I may be mistaken as to what is for your interest, but you are capable and must judge for yourselves. I have fought the

red men and esteem them brave. Brave men are always honest and I respect them for their bravery and honesty. You have now been two years without your money. You are surrounded by blood suckers who are constantly endeavoring to obtain all the money paid to you. All the money you yesterday reced. has already gone into their hands. You have paid them enough to supply all your wants for a year. Those of them who sell you whiskey are men who desire only your money and would kill all your women and children to obtain it. They have no souls. They are men of bad hearts and you should not permit them to exercise any influence over you whatever. I believe it to your interest to get out of their reach. Your great father proposes to give you such an opportunity—he proposes to you to go north. I know that in going north you will go towards your enemies the Sioux and Winnebagos but the President authorizes us to propose to establish for you a line of forts for your protection and to place sufficient troops there to prevent aggression upon you, and if they will not be peaceable, to chastize them. Farther south a great many red men have been gathering for some years and frequent difficulties have occurred among them. You would be much safer where we propose to send you. We propose to give you as your friend from Washington has stated, one million of dollars and money enough to pay your debts; to build you out of that one million of dollars comfortable houses and farms, mills, blacksmith shops, school houses, &c. Why is it the white people increase like the leaves on the trees and the red men are constantly decreasing! Because the whites live in comfortable house, are well fed and comfortably clothed. Your band only fifteen years ago numbered no less than sixteen-hundred warriors, and now it numbers but twenty-three hundred persons, including men, women and children. Another reason why the red man is continually decreasing is that the evil spirit has been introduced among you in the shape of liquor impregnated with pepper and tobacco and other poisonous ingredients. But few as you now are, there are young men among you who will yet live to see you a powerful and prosperous people if you settle down and

cultivate the earth as we propose to you. There is no reason why you should not increase as fast as any people on the earth if you live in comfortable houses, are well fed and keep clear of the vultures who are about you. It will indeed be a happy day to me to hereafter go among your homes and find you a happy & strong people. These old men and myself must soon be gone, but if we are so disposed, we can do much good for those who shall come after us. In deciding upon the acceptance of our proposal, we wish you to use your own judgment without the controul of others. We have forbidden white men to have any intercourse with you during the progress of this treaty.

Ke-o-kuck, the Chief:

All our chiefs and braves have heard what you have said to us, and understand your desires. We are glad you have told us to reflect upon it and not decide immediately. Our chiefs and then our braves will have to council together before we can give you an answer. We have to take more time among us in matters of this kind, than the whites do. When the Sun is half gone tomorrow, we will give our answer.

Saturday, 16th Oct. 1841, 12 o'clock, Council met, Gov. Chambers said, We have come to hear what reply the chiefs and braves have to give to our proposals.

Ke-o-kuck, Sac Chief:

We have come together without coming to any conclusion. Many of our people are not accustomed to business and do not understand your propositions. We want them explained slowly and plainly. We do not know whether the houses are to be paid for from the thousand boxes or to be paid besides. We wish this explained so there will be no misunderstanding. We hope we shall be excused for our not understanding, for our people are not much acquainted with business. After you will explain to us, we shall have a council among ourselves alone and then explain & talk over the whole matter among ourselves. We wish a guard stationed around us to prevent interference from the whites while in council.

Hon. Mr. Crawford repeated and explained the proposals made as substantially stated in yesterday's proceedings, whereupon council adjourned 'till Sunday 17th at 10 O'clock.

Sunday 17th Oct. 10 o'clock, Council met.

Kis-ke-kosh, a Fox brave and chief:

Wish-e-co-mac-quet's band are going to give their opinions first and then Ke-o-kuck's band.

Wish-e-co-mac-quet, Sac Chief, called Hard-Fish.

My braves and warriors who sit around me had a council yesterday. All our chiefs, braves and warriors had one council and are all of one opinion. We have thought of our families and those who are to follow us, and my answer is the answer of all. It is a great concern to us and we hope the great Spirit and this earth will bear favourable witness to our answer. It is impossible for us to accept your proposals. We can't subsist in the country where you wish us to go. It is impossible for us to live there. In reflecting upon it, it seems like a dream to think of going and leaving our present homes and we do not want to hear any new proposals.

Pow-e-sick, Fox chief from Iowa River:

You have heard through Wish-e-co-mac-quet the opinion of our whole nation. We have thought of the condition of our families, and what it will be where you wish us to live. We hold this country from our fathers. We have an hereditary right to it, and we think we have a right to judge whether we will sell it or not. According to our custom, our chiefs own all the trees and the earth and they are used for the benefit of our people. We should give up a timber for a prairie country if we went where you wish. I call the great spirit, earth, sky and weather to witness that we choose what is best for our people. After being a powerful people, we are now but the shade of one. We hope the great spirit will now pity and protect us.

Pash-o-pa-ho, Sac brave:

We yesterday listened to what was sent to us from our great father at Washington. We have had a council together about it and now come to give our answer. After thinking of our families and those who are to come after us we think

we cannot accept your proposals. We have already given to government all the land we owned on the other side of the Mississippi River and all they own on this side. Our country is now small and if we part with it we cannot live. We hope you will not be displeased with our refusal.

Kish-ke-kosh, Fox brave:

You have heard the unanimous opinion of our nations. We do not wish to accept your proposals. This is the only country we have. It is small and it is our only timber.

Wish-e-wah-ka, a Fox brave:

You have already heard our opinion. We are all of the same mind. This is the only spot of timber we own and it is small. The country you wish us to remove to is without timber and very poor. We hope our great father will not insist upon our removal.

Ke-o-kuck, Chief of the Sac nation:

Day before yesterday we did not understand the terms upon which you wish to buy our land. We have since then had a council & have come to one mind. We have never heard so hard proposals. We never heard of so hard a proposal as you have made us. The country where you wish to send us, we are acquainted with. It looks like a country of distress. It is the poorest in every respect I have ever seen. We own this land from our fathers, and we think we have a right to say whether we will sell or not. You have read and heard the traditions of our nation. We were once powerful. We conquered many other nations and our fathers conquered this land. We now own it by possession and have the same right to it that white men have to the lands they occupy. We hope you will not think hard of our refusal to sell. We wish to act for the benefit of our children & those who shall come after them, and we believe the Great Spirit will bless us for so doing. As to the proposal to build school houses, we have always been opposed to them and will never consent to have them introduced into our nation. We do not wish any more proposals made to us.

Wa-pel-lo Chief of the Foxes:

You said you were sent by our Great Father to treat with us and buy our land. We have had a council and are of one

opinion. You have learned that opinion from our chiefs & braves who have spoken. You told us to be candid and we are. It is impossible for us to subsist where you wish us to go. We own this country by occupancy and inheritance. It is the only good country & only one suitable for us to live in on this side the Mississippi River and you must not think hard of us because we do not wish to sell it. We were once a powerful, but now a small nation. When the white people first crossed the big water and landed on this Island, they were then small as we now are. I remember when Wisconsin was ours and it now has our name. We sold it to you. Rock River & Rock Island was once ours. We sold them to you. Dubuque was once ours. We sold that to you and they are now occupied by white men who live happy. Rock River was the only place where we lived happily & we sold that to you. This is all the country we have left, and we are so few now, we cannot conquer other countries. You now see me and all my nation. Have pity on us. We are but few and are fast melting away. If other Indians had been treated as we have been, there would have been none left. This land is all we have. It is our only fortune. When it is gone, we shall have nothing left. The Great Spirit has been unkind to us in not giving us the knowledge of white men, for we would then be on an equal footing, but we hope He will take pity on us.

Ap-pa-noose a Sac Chief:

You have truly heard the opinion of our nation from our chiefs and braves. You may think we did not all understand your proposals, but we do. We have had a council upon them among ourselves and concluded to refuse them. We speak for our whole nation. We were told at Washington that we would not be asked to sell anymore of our land, and we did not expect to be asked to do so, so soon. We would be willing to sell some of our country, if we could subsist where you wish us to live. The country you offered us is the poorest I ever saw. No one can live there. Wish our great father at Washington to know the reason why we do not wish to sell.

Gov. Chambers:

My friends: We have heard your answer to the proposals the President directed us to make to you. We hope and have reason to believe you have been governed by your own judgment and not by the advice of others. Your great father has no intention to drive or force you from your lands. I am sent here to remain and to watch over and attend to you—to see justice done, and I will not see wrong done to you while I can prevent it. I have been led to believe that the Country we wish you to go to is different from the description you have given of it. Your friend Gov. Doty has lately been over it and says it is different. He says there is timber there. There must be some mistake. Now I will tell you why your great father proposes to sell at this time. He knows and I know that white people have got near you—are selling you whiskey, and that we cannot prevent them from selling or you from buying. Bad white people are thus encouraged to sell and you are degraded by buying, and you will become more & more degraded until you become entirely extinct. Troops have been sent here, but on account of your proximity to the white settlements, improper intercourse with them cannot be prevented. I had learned and reported to your great father that you bought goods which you did not need and immediately traded them away for whiskey. Your great father thought you wished to pay your debts. I have ascertained that 300,000 dollars will not pay them. This is another reason why he thought you should sell. A few months ago you went to Montrose and bought fifteen thousand dollars of goods, none of which you needed (save perhaps a few horses) and they are now all given to the winds. How will you pay the man of whom you procured them? The whole amount of your annuities for five years will not pay your debts to your traders. They will not trust you any more. They have sold to you heretofore, expecting you would sell your lands and that they would then be paid. You will get no more goods on credit. It was kindness then on the part of your great father which induced him to offer to buy your land—to furnish you money with which you could render yourselves, your wives and children comfortable & happy.

It is my business to superintend your affairs and watch over your interests as well as the interest of government, and I want you to reflect upon the fact that in a few days all your money will be gone, you will be without credit—you may be unsuccessful in your hunts & what will become of you? Even your whiskey sellers will not sell you that without money or an exchange of your horses, guns and blankets for it. Many of you do not reflect upon this now, but you will before a year, with sorrow.

These Chiefs (Gov. Doty & Mr. Crawford) are going away. I am to remain and it will be the first wish of my heart to do you all the good in my power, but I cannot render you much service unless you are more prudent. We shall not come to you any more to induce you to sell your lands however great may be your sufferings. We shall let the matter rest until your misfortunes & sufferings will convince you that you have been guilty of an act of folly in refusing to sell your lands—

The Indians signifying no further disposition to treat, the Council was indefinitely dissolved.

I hereby certify the foregoing to contain substantially true & correct minutes of the council held as above stated by Hon. John Chambers, Hon. James D. Doty & Hon. T. Hartley Crawford with the Confederate tribes of the Sac & Fox Indians on the 15th day of Oct. 1841.

JAS. W. GRIMES,
Secty. of the Commission.

SAC AND FOX INDIAN COUNCIL of 1842

Minutes of a council held by Governor Chambers with chiefs, braves and headmen of the Sac and Fox Mission, commencing on the 4th of October, 1842, at the Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory for the sale of their lands in said Territory.

Tuesday morning, 10:00 o'clock, council opened.

Governor Chambers rose and said "My friends, I am glad to meet you once more in council. When I was here last

year, at the fall of the leaf, we made you an offer for the sale of your land in this territory to which you were not willing to accede. I then told you that no further attempt to treat with you would be made until you asked for it. Towards the close of the last winter, your agent told me you wished to go to Washington for that purpose. I wrote to your Great Father and told him of your wishes, but the great council of the whites was then in session and he had too much business to permit him to meet you there.

But he has now sent me here to talk to you again about it and he has told me he does not wish to hold frequent councils with you and make frequent purchases of you. He wishes now to settle you in a permanent home.

At the time we were here last fall, we had bought a part of the Sioux country on the St. Peters river, and you remember we wanted you to go there, but the great council have rejected that treaty and put it away, and we now have no land there. We could not therefore, offer you a home there if we wished to and you were willing to go to it, but you were not willing to go there then.

Your Great Father has told me to say to you now that he still wishes to buy the whole of your country and find you another home where you will not be troubled by the white people as you are here. You see that he has been compelled to keep part of his army here to protect you and he now wants to give you a home where they can no longer molest you. If he buys the whole of your country, he will want you to move further west until he can find another home which he will do as soon as he can.

I will now tell you what he offered. He will give you one million dollars (one thousand boxes of money). Out of that he expects you to pay all the debts you now owe. He will put a part of it in such a situation that it will never lessen and give you so much a year through all time; that is, he will give 5% a year or fifty dollars on each box. He directs me to urge upon you to apply some portion of it to educate your children, to learn them to read and write and to keep accounts so that they may not be cheated by bad men. He wished you to make yourselves farms and build comfortable

homes. He thinks it is very important to you to make yourselves comfortable homes and to educate your children. You will be better and happier and it will prevent white men from imposing upon you. He has instructed me to urge this upon you because he has seen that your red brother of the south who have done so, have good cattle, hogs and horses, and good homes and are increasing in numbers and are happy. He is your friend and he knows that this is for your good. He wants you all, your old men and braves, and your young men, to consider this deeply. Your money is now wasted, like water; your young men are dissipated and you all have a great deal of trouble. If you will adopt his advice, your money will last longer, your young men will be kept from the evils of intemperance, your condition will be bettered and you will all be happier.

I will now repeat to you briefly that if you sell your land, your Great Father will give you one thousand boxes of money. Out of that he will pay all the debts I may be satisfied ought justly to be paid (after the gentlemen I have here with me have investigated them to prevent your being cheated) and he will take pleasure in disposing of any amount of your money you may wish to for the purpose of educating your children and making them wiser and better. He does not wish to force you () do so but he knows that it is for your good and he hopes you will see it and adopt it and it will give him great pleasure to hear you have done so.

If you accept the proposition now made, he will want you for the present to go west of a line running north and south from the mouth of the Racoon river. He only wishes you together to get out of the way of the white men who are continually rushing in upon you in great numbers and giving him trouble to send them back into the white settlements, and he will select a permanent home for you as soon as he can do so, so that you will not remain there long.

You will now take this matter into consideration and answer me tomorrow, and if you conclude to sell your land we will ~~then~~ enter into the details as to when you are to move and ~~of the~~ disposition you will have of your money."

Kaw Kaw Ke, Fox brave, then rose and said "My friends, the advice of our father is good and I hope we may all meet and talk it all over friendly and amicably." When several other braves from the different bands having repeated the same in substance, the council adjourned.

Thursday morning, October 6th, the council having reconvened, Kaw kaw ke, a Fox brave, having said (addressing the Indians) "Chiefs and braves of the Sac and Fox, as we will leave the answer to the matter now under consideration to him whom the Great Spirit has given us to be the representative of our people, and we, braves and warriors, will listen."

Powsheik, Fox Chief, "You have heard what my brave has said. We govern by the appointment of the Great Spirit, and by the will of the nation. This land was given to us to do with as we please. After the Great Spirit made this vast island, he placed the chiefs upon it, he gave us the sun and moon and stars and all the great lights; he gave us the beasts of the field and the birds that fly for our meat and for our dresses. He made the trees and gave names to them for our benefit, and he not only gave us these but he gave us the great medicine bag and everything you see to make us a great people.

"You was sent by our Great Father to make a proposition to us for a sale of our lands. We have advanced and talked over several propositions among ourselves and you will hear the fourth one, to which we have all agreed."

Governor Chambers' commissioner then said "My friends I am glad you have determined to leave your chiefs to speak for you. I will consider it the answer of all of you and if I do not accept it, you can then say what other conclusion you can come to."

Kish ke kosh, Fox Brave, "I suppose our father did not understand precisely what my chief meant. I will explain. He said that the answer about to be given would be by the chiefs whom the Great Spirit approves as the rulers of our people. This is the first time the Foxes have ever spoken first in council. Heretofore it has been always our friends the Sacs. But my chief is the one to whom the Great Spirit

first gave this land, and you have heard him speak. We have been two days trying to make all of one mind, to reconcile all to the answer about to be given, and you was perhaps impatient. We first proposed among ourselves to sell all our lands south of the Des Moines, but all did not agree. We then spoke of selling from Wishecomaque's¹ to Poweshieks². This was rejected as was likewise a proposal to determine upon a creek named White Breast. The land is full of some precious things. It is in four different places near us to the north. You have before bought land of us containing this Lead from which you have grown rich. It is in many places in our country. We wish more money on this account and this was the cause of our disagreement. The Sacs have not yet spoken. After you have heard them, we will hear you and then you will hear us again. I am pleased that you approve of our determination that the chiefs should deliver the voice of the nation."

Wish e co maque, "You have heard what my friends, the Foxes have said. I was pleased to hear you advise us to think deeply of this matter and I think we have done so. Now the fourth proposition upon which we have all agreed is to sell all the land east of a line commencing where the northern boundary of Missouri is met by the eastern boundary of our session of 18 (for Indian purposes) thence northeast to a point on the Des Moines called Painted Rocks, (about eight miles from White Breast) and onward to the mouth of Deer River³ on the Iowa (not laid down on map, supposes about forty miles from the present boundary of the Neutral grounds).

"This is a serious matter with us. The country we now have left upon which to support our women and children is very small. But we have agreed among ourselves to this offer. We talked a great deal before concluding upon it, weighing and examining the matter well before we made up our mind. And we are now willing to sell you this portion

¹The Indian village of Hard Fish, or Wishecomaque, as it is in the Indian tongue, was located where the city of Eddyville now stands.

²An Indian village about a mile north of the present city of Colfax.

³Deer Creek, or Deer River, empties into the Iowa River near the west boundary of the city of Tama.

of our land because we want to pay our traders and to please our friends and relations by giving something to them."

Pash e pa ho, "I am pleased that you gave us time and advised us to consult among ourselves. It is an important matter and we wished the consent of all our people before we answered you which is the reason we were so long in consultation. Last fall our Great Father sent commissioners to buy our land but we could not agree and you have now made us the same proposition to which you have heard this answer of our chiefs and which is the answer of all."

Cha ko mart or Wa pe ke shit the Prophet, "I am not ashamed to come before you like a man and express my pleasure at the understanding to which we have come among ourselves. I hope that when you make this treaty you will blot out all our debts and I have thrown off my blanket to show you that I am willing to give all I have to pay an old debt we owe for having robbed a trader, Mr. George Hunt, a long time ago."

Governor Chambers, "My friends, I told you to consider well on this matter among yourselves. It is the wish of your Great Father that you should all unite in whatever you do, and although he would not regard the voice of a few turbulent ones, he would be pleased to have you all of one mind. I told you the day before yesterday and now tell you again, it is his wish to buy all your land provide you a better home. He knows as well as you do that your game is nearly all gone from your lands here and that if you go north to hunt, you meet with your old enemies, the Sioux, who will fight and kill you, and he wants to put you where your hunting grounds will be better. He knows that if he buys only a part of your land now, you will soon have to sell more. The Whites will follow you as buzzards do a carcass to get your money and everything of value you have, and they will follow you again. You know this and you know that it will be the case as long as you have any land to sell. If you sell all the lands you now own, and get the money for them, you will be out of their reach and be able to live easier and better and have better hunting grounds than you now have. One of (you) said you wanted money to pay your traders; well,

if you pay them now, how long will it be before you will again be in debt to them and have to pay them again and when you sell it all, how will you then pay them? You see then you will be compelled to continue selling until you will be shoved off your lands entirely and will then have nothing left to pay with or live upon.

"The president looks upon you as a part of his great family. It is his duty to take care of you and to protect you and see that you are not imposed upon. He does not want your land for present use. He has enough in Illinois and Missouri, and in the north. You attach great value to your lead mines but all you have sold him have only been a trouble to him. Some of his people make money by it, but others wear out their lives in digging without any success. He does not consider lead mines of any advantage to him. Those he has, gave him more trouble than profit. Day before yesterday, I made you the proposal the President directed me to make to you and you have rejected and have made one of your own. You have offered me less than a half of your land and if I were to accept your offer I could only pay for it in proportion to the whole sum I have offered you for all, and all I could give you for it would but little more than pay your debts. Your land then would be gone, and your money would be gone to the traders and whiskey sellers who would be ready next year for as much more.

"I cannot therefore accept your proposition. The President would be displeased if I were to do so because you would be ruined by it. I wish you therefore to go into council again, think well of what I have said to you think of the effect of selling a small part of your lands and then I will meet you in council again."

Keokuk then said "This is the second time we have heard you on this subject. I think my friends have made a mistake in saying that all of our peoples have been in council. That cannot have been." And leaving the council, it thereupon dispersed.

Saturday, October 8th. The council having been assembled.

Ma why why, a Fox, said, "We told you the day before yesterday that we had determined to permit those men whom

the Great Spirit had placed over us to speak for us in this matter and they will now give our final answer."

Powsheik, "I believe we are now all present. This is an important occasion to us and as is usual with us in such cases, we have taken much time to consider it and we are all willing now to accept the proposition you made us last fall."

Kish ke kosh, "You told us day before yesterday to go back to our tents and reconsider this subject. We have done so and after much difficulty have reconciled all to the answer just given. We were certain you had forgotten something on this occasion which you promised to us last fall. Then you was willing to give us one million dollars and pay all our debts in addition and as you appear to have forgotten it, we now remind you of it and submit it as the wish of all our people. In our treaties heretofore, our friends the Saes have had the entire management but what my chief has said is the wish of all, both Saes and Foxes. We are one people. In our new home we hope you will not let us be imposed upon by the red men we live near and we want you to prepare the agents of those people for our coming."

Wish e co maque, "I am pleased to hear the opinion of our friends the Foxes. I also was of opinion that you had forgotten a part of the offer made last fall and was listening to hear it. We wish you to adhere to that proposition. Our people have not forgotten it and have agreed to accept it."

Pash e pa ho, "You have heard what has just been said. It is good. Although you forgot to mention that you would pay our debts in addition to giving us \$1,000,000, you can do so now and we know you will. It is also good that you inform the agents of our brethren on the Missouri to tell their people that we are coming among them. Some of them are bad men, for I know them my self, and you know us well enough to tell them that if they do not meddle with us, we will not trouble them, and to tell them too, that if they molest us we will retaliate and you know that we can do it."

Keokuk, "You have heard the cause of our delay and I presume think it is a good omen. And now on this clear day, I give you the answer of all our people to your proposition for the sale of our lands. Last fall, our Great Father told

you to offer us \$1,000,000 and to pay all our debts, and find us a good home if we would let him have all the land we owned. After many consultations, among ourselves, we have come to the conclusion that it was good, but we want them to look at our new home and prepare to move their women and children there. We wish therefore to remain in our present country west of a line running north and south through the mouth of White Breast, for three years. We want you also to inform those people on the Missouri that we are coming to live among them and that we want to live peaceably. Some of them steal and sometimes they kill each other, but if they do so to us, we will have to protect ourselves and to fight too. We caution you now so that if they molest us you cannot be angry if we seek revenge. We will not trouble them but they must let us alone.

“We are now ready to draw up the writing and in doing so, we have many little things to talk about; many poor friends and relatives to think of, and also to provide for the future as well as the present and past. We would like to have our white friend, Mr. Choteau’s son-in-law, Mr. Sandford, and our interpreter, Mr. Le Claire, to be with us. They know us and can advise us.”

Governor Chambers, “My friends, I am glad that you have come to an agreement among yourselves as one people. I can only know and consider you as such in my intercourse with you. You are all brothers. You have inter-married. You hunt together and live together and you can only be considered as one nation. You have now agreed to sell your lands and ask the protection of your great father in your new homes. This you shall have, my long intercourse with you has made me your friend, and if I thought you could not live peaceably and happy where he places you, I would not ask you to sell and remove. I will tell your red brethren wherever you go, that you are coming to live near them and that they must be your friends. Your great father has soldiers everywhere who can and will protect you if these people attempt to molest you. But I hope we will be able to place you among your friends whom you know and with whom you have hunted.

"I am now ready to prepare the papers and will meet your chiefs this evening for the purpose of talking over the details that are to be written down. You can bring any of your white friends you wish with you, and we will talk it all over."

On meeting the chiefs and braves in the afternoon in a similar conversation, they again urged that the Governor should confirm the offer made last fall of paying their debts in addition to the \$1,000,000 to which he replied that he had told them very candidly what their great father had allowed him to offer them, and that he could not consent to extend the offer. They, however, insisted upon it, and after some consultation among themselves, they inquired how much he thought their debts would amount to, to which the Governor replied that he had not yet been able to ascertain the amount, but that from the examination that had been made, he thought it would not exceed \$300,000. They then said they would agree to pay \$200,000 of the debts out of their \$1,000,000, but their great father must pay the balance, which the Governor finally agreed to, but said it must be understood that no debts should be allowed by them but such as he should consider just, to which they agreed.

The chiefs then said that having agreed to sell their land they must have a home upon it west of the line running north and south from the mouth of the White Breast at the Des Moines to strike the neutral ground on the north and the line of the state of Missouri on the south, for three years. To this the Governor answered that it was very important to them to remove as early as the President could point out the place to which they could go and he would much prefer that they should remove as soon as that was done.

The chiefs said it was probable they would wish to do so, but still they desired to have three years to remove in. The Governor then told them that if they would agree to let the line run north and south from the Painted or Red Rock on White Breast, understood to be 6 or 8 miles from the junction of that stream with the Des Moines and would remove west of that line by the first of May next, he would agree that they should remain there three years, if they insisted upon

it, but advised them earnestly against doing so longer than the President should give them a place to go.

This being agreed to, they entered into a variety of arguments to prove that they ought to make provision for their poor friends, meaning the half breeds and white people who had inter-married among them. The Governor advised them against such a disposition of their money and their friend Major Sanford told them they ought to divide the half breeds with the Governor and let him provide for one half of them as they were the children of white people as well as of the redskins, but that it was wrong to give them anything. It was too much like hiring the white men to take their women for wives. They however adhered to their wish and left the matter open for further consideration.

The chiefs by Keokuk then told the Governor that they wanted to give one mile square of land around the agency house to the family of their old friend General Street, their late agent. The Governor asked them why they wished to make such a gift and told them he did not wish them to begin to make presents of land. There would be no end to it. Keokuk answered that General Street had been good friend to them when alive, that they had buried their distinguished chief Wapello along side of General Street, and had given their agent \$100 to erect such a stone over his grave as was over General Street; that their tribe was now going away and they would not consent to let these graves go into the possession of strangers; they want the family of General Street to take care of them.¹ The Governor told them that the government had been at the expense of building the agency house and he was not authorized to give it away, but if they would agree to pay what it should be now valued at by gentlemen who were judges of its value, he would agree to their request and to this proposition. The chiefs assented. There was much additional conversation which did not result in any specific arrangement and the council adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning.

¹This monument was provided and the land granted to Mrs. Street as requested. Upon the death of Mrs. Street the lands passed on and finally into the possession of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, which now maintains them.

Sunday morning, October 9th.

At the meeting of the council this morning Governor Chambers told the Chiefs and head men that if anything further had occurred to them which they wished to suggest before the treaty was drawn up, he wished to hear it, and then told them that he would again recommend to them very earnestly the adoption of the wishes of their great father, the President, that they should apply some portion of their money to agricultural purposes and to the education of their children, and reminded them of what had been recommended to them last year upon those subjects. He then told them it was his advice to them to make some provision for their chiefs who were compelled to attend the affairs of the tribe, and were expected to entertain and feed strangers, and friends who visited them, and had not time to hunt and attend to their own interests. And he recommended that they should give the principal chiefs \$500 each per year to be applied with the advice of their agent. He recommended to them to make provision for a national fund to be expended by their chiefs with the consent of their agent for the support of their poor and helpless of the tribe and for such other benevolent purposes as might present themselves, and to purchase provisions when their hunts failed and their necessities required.

Keokuk then answered that as to expending their money for agricultural purposes, or schools, or building houses, they had consulted among themselves and determined as they did last year they could not consent to it. A number of the braves then spoke and all concurred in the suggestion of giving their chiefs \$500 a year and creating a national fund as recommended by the Governor. They said they believed he was their friend and had a good heart, and they wished him to fix the amount to be retained every year as a national fund. Finally the chiefs and braves were unanimous in assenting to the adoption of those suggestions. Several of their chiefs then spoke with much earnestness of their wish to provide for two women of their tribe who were married to white men, said they had given up the idea of providing for any others upon the advice of the Governor, but they hoped he would consent to their giving one box of money to

each of these women because the Indians very often ate at their houses and were always kindly treated by them. The Governor told them he liked the manly liberality which they always manifested and especially when it was directed towards their women, but that if they opened the door, he knew there were forty or fifty more ready to rush in and that they could not withstand them. These people always gathered about them when they made a treaty or received a payment, and cared nothing about them at any other time; that these white men's wives deserved nothing more from them than any other of their women and they were only offering a premium to white men to marry their prettiest young women and deprive their young men of a choice. He entirely disapproved it and hoped they would give it up—which, upon further consideration, they agreed to do.

They then requested that provision should be made for marking the line from the Painted or Red Rock on White Breast west of which they were to remove. They wanted it so marked that the white people could see it and wished that they should be allowed to follow the surveyors over it.

The Indians finally requested that the papers might be drawn up and prepared for signing, and the Governor desired them to meet him early tomorrow morning to look into the debts that were brought in against them, and tell him which of them were just and which of them were not so. Whereupon the council adjourned.

The council having reassembled, at 10:00 o'clock on Monday the 10th of October, Governor Chambers proceeded to read the articles of the treaty to the Indians present and to have every part of it carefully interpreted to them, requesting them repeatedly to ask explanations if there was anything they did not perfectly understand. They all expressed their entire satisfaction with the terms of the treaty as read to them, but there was a blank left for the insertion of the aggregate amount of their debts which the Governor told them could not be filled until he held a council with them on that subject (of the claims which had been presented against them). There was also a blank for the amount of the national fund which they proposed to retain each year

out of their annuities; that he had considered their request to him to fix the sum, but felt at a loss about it and would be glad to have their views on the subject. He said he thought this fund had better be a large one. If they did not use it in any one year, there would be no loss of the money. It would still be in the hands of their agent for their use another year. He said he had thought of \$200,000 as the least sum they ought to reserve and would be pleased to enlarge it if they were willing. They then consulted together and finally requested that the sum might be set down at \$300,000.

Keokuk then said there was one thing he wished to mention to their father. They were now making their last treaty with their white friends for the sale of their lands, and it had been customary on such occasions for their great father to send their chiefs each a large medal and each of the principal braves a smaller one; and they hoped he would do so now. The Governor told him they would make the request of their great father and had no doubt he would take great pleasure in complying with it.

Keokuk then said there was another thing he wished to say. He understood that the great council at Washington sometimes altered treaties made with the red men after they were signed. That he and his people did not want this treaty changed after they had signed it, and they wished to have it written down in the treaty that it is not to be altered or changed in any way, and that if it is, it shall no longer be binding upon them. The Governor told them in reply that he would to satisfy them, insert a clause in the treaty that if any alteration or change in the treaty should be proposed by the Senate, it should be sent back for them to consider of it and if they disapproved the proposed change or amendment, it should have no effect and the treaty should be sent back to Washington for ratification or rejection as it was when they signed it. Keokuk answered for his people that they would be satisfied with such an article.

The commissioners appointed by the Governor to affirm the claims against the Indians then came into the council and together with the Governor and Chiefs, head men and braves,

proceeded to council upon the various claims that had been presented.

The council having again assembled on this morning of the 11th of October, the treaty was publicly read by the Secretary after which it was duly signed by the Commissioner and Indians. This done, Governor Chambers remarked: "My friends, this business on which we have been engaged, being now concluded, I take pleasure in saying to you that you have acted nobly and generously. I shall so inform your great father who I am sure will feel much kindness towards you. The step you have taken is an important one. I believe it will insure your greater comfort and happiness.

"In conclusion, I implore that the Great Spirit above will always watch over and protect you. I bid you now farewell."

And the Indians, having taken the Governor by the hand, the council dissolved.

I certify that the foregoing record is correct.

JOHN BEACH, *Secretary.*

NORTHERN BOUNDARY SURVEY.

The steamer, *Lamartine*, left this city on Thursday evening last for Lansing, in Allamakee county, having on board most of the party to be employed in establishing the Northern Boundary line of this State this season. The work will be done under instructions from the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa. Capt. Andrew Talcott will have particular direction of the field and astronomical operations. Isaac W. Smith, late of the Creek and Cherokee boundary survey, is assistant surveyor, and George R. Stuntz and John S. Sheller, second assistants.

Active field operations will be entered upon immediately. The place of beginning will be at a monument heretofore established by Captain Lee a few miles from Lansing. The party is provisioned for six months, and great exertions will be made to complete the work the present season.

(Dubuque Tribune.)—Iowa City, *Iowa Republican*, April 14, 1852. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)

JOHN A. KASSON, AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY¹

John Adam Kasson was born in the country town of Charlotte, Vermont, January 11, 1822.

His parents were John Steele Kasson and Nancy Blackman, who were fairly educated country people, intelligent and irreproachable in character, who migrated from Connecticut to Vermont in 1816. Both were devoted to giving the best education obtainable to their children, of whom the youngest was the above named. Their father died in 1828, the mother in 1860.

The blood was Scotch-Irish mingled with English. Adam Kasson with Jane Hall, his wife, and nine children sailed from Ulster, Ireland, in 1722 to Boston, Massachusetts, and taking a body of land lying partly in Rhode Island and partly in Connecticut settled upon it. Thence their descendants have scattered to Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Louisiana and California.

James, sixth son of the first emigrant, Adam, built a homestead at Bethlehem, near Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1760, which remained in the family 130 years. To him and his wife, Esther Duncan, was born in 1763, Adam his tenth child. He married Honour Steele, descendant of that John Steele who was one of the proprietors of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and after being a member alternately of both upper and lower house of the Colonial Legislature and its secretary, became afterwards a leader and founder of the town of Hartford, Connecticut and its registrar for many years. For him this Adam's son, John Steele Kasson was named; and this latter was the father of John A. Kasson, his youngest child.

Of the ancestral family Robert Kasson served in the French and Revolutionary Wars, and Colonel Archibald Kasson

¹This sketch was written by Mr. Kasson a few years before his death, for an eastern publishing company, and the document as he wrote it is on file in the Historical Department. The great career of this illustrious statesman and international diplomat justifies the laudatory statements he makes about himself.—Editor.



JOHN A. KASSON

The original painting from which this cut is made hangs in
the portrait gallery of the Historical Department of Iowa

served throughout the Revolutionary War, and at its close was honored with a brigadier general's commission. Of the Blackmans one is known to have been a lieutenant and member of an expeditionary force to Ticonderoga, and his notebook thereof remains in the family.

John Adam Kasson was educated at the University of Vermont, in Burlington, and graduated in 1842, ranking first in Greek, and second in average of all studies.

His earliest experiences were on a farm near Lake Champlain, and at the common school of the town. Having been orphaned by the death of his father at the age of six years, the family afterwards settled in Burlington for his education, and that of his eldest brother, Charles de Forest Kasson, in the study of the law. The younger brother developed a taste for reading and study, was fond of horses and dogs, and was ambitious and diligent in his studies at school and the university. After graduation, restless and eager to see the world, he took a position as tutor in a Virginia family for a few months—returned to Burlington and began the study of the law. Again restless under his limitations and having a few extra dollars in his pocket, he left without adieus to the family for Boston, tried to embark for a sailing voyage on an old schooner fit for shipwreck, failed, turned inland to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he arrived with his funds exhausted, and entered the law office of Emory Washburn, afterward judge and governor of Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar by Judge Washburn in 1844. After consulting the distinguished Rufus Choate at Boston, he went to pursue his profession at New Bedford. There he formed a partnership with Thomas Dawes Eliot, and had much practice from that whaling port in the courts of admiralty at Boston. At this time he published an article in the "Law Reporter" advocating a reform in the cumbrous common law system by simplification of pleadings, partial disuse of juries, and diminution of legal expenses. He also took part in the anti-slavery movement of 1848, was sent as a delegate to the Free Soil Convention at Buffalo, and was on his return nominated for congress on that issue from the

New Bedford District, a nomination which at that early age he had the good sense to decline.

Still feeling the pressure on him of the settled institutions and the hereditary systems of that old society, his desires turned to the new and open West, where west of the Allegheny Mountains all traveling was then done by boat on rivers and lakes and by stage coach or wagon or horseback across country. Having by this time some surplus earnings in money, he removed in 1850 to St. Louis, Missouri, where he arranged for law practice with J. B. Crockett, afterwards a supreme judge in California, to whose business he succeeded. For a short time he associated with him Hon. B. Gratz Brown, afterward United States senator from Missouri and a candidate for vice president on the Greeley ticket. He was very successful in his practice at that bar, which was then distinguished by such men as Henry S. Geyer, afterward a United States senator, and Edward Bates, afterward United States attorney general under Lincoln.

He continued in his profession there until 1856, when he found his health deteriorating under the influence of that climate, and the controlling pro-slavery elements of Missouri were distasteful to him. After a year of comparative idleness and a tour in Europe, he finally in 1857 established himself at Des Moines, Iowa, which had just then been declared the new and permanent capital of that young state. It was then a large struggling village, but full of hope and ambition as the coming capital city. He soon had a large docket as an attorney, the docket much fuller than his purse. Hard-working farmers, but no money. Panic of 1857 impoverished everybody. There was no river navigation nor railroad to the capital. Road and bridges bad, and wagon transportation slow and costly. The wagon which carried him for two days and nights to Des Moines broke down before reaching the city, leaving him to walk the remaining distance through the mud to his future home. Everything discouraging. But he stuck to his purpose of sharing the fate and fortune of this frontier and western people. Years of weary waiting, in which he formed his close attachment to his fellow-frontiersmen, who afterward stood so constantly by him in many

political contests. In his political campaigns he travelled in open wagons, he ate in their kitchens, slept when necessary on the floors of their cabins or in the hay loft, and shared their deprivations. Without wrangling over unpaid fees, he sometimes accepted in place of money a load of vegetables which a farmer would bring him.

In 1858-59 he was made chairman of the Iowa State Republican Committee, and organized for the first time systematically the Republican party of that state. He was also appointed by Governor Lowe chairman of a commission to examine and report upon the condition of the executive offices of the state, which had just been removed to the new capitol, and made report thereon recommending various improvements of administration. He was also made a state director in the newly organized State Bank of Iowa. In 1860 he was sent as delegate from the state at large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago which nominated Lincoln. He was chosen to represent that state in committee on resolutions, and on the sub-committee which framed the platform. After an all-night session of this committee of five, of which Horace Greeley was one, Kasson was left to reduce the platform to its final shape and style, while Greeley, as the morning sun was rising, left the room to telegraph the New York Tribune that the platform was complete, and that credit for it was chiefly due to John A. Kasson of Iowa, as appears by the Tribune of that issue. From that time throughout the campaign he was on the stump in the West advocating the election of Abraham Lincoln, and supporting that clause of the platform which he himself had penned, that "the normal condition of all the territories of the United States was that of freedom."

Joyous over the wonderful victory of his party in 1860, and made anxious by the threatening organization of rebellion, he traveled to Washington to witness the inauguration of the new president in March, 1861. Intensity of feeling was there divided between the rebellious movement in the South and the organization of the new cabinet. Montgomery Blair, whom he had known as a judge in St. Louis had been selected for postmaster general. By desire of Senator Grimes

of Iowa Mr. Kasson was most unexpectedly offered the place of first assistant postmaster general and accepted it. His nomination was the second sent to the Senate by President Lincoln for confirmation, the first being that of Mr. Lincoln's personal friend, Mr. Judd of Illinois for minister to Prussia.

In this way Mr. Kasson was introduced into that branch of the national service where as it later appeared he was to render some historical service in national and international postal relations. At first he was overwhelmed with the work of discharging and appointing postmasters, sometimes reaching six hundred changes in one day, both on account of politics and for disloyalty. In those days civil service reform had not been introduced. Mail communications with the Secession States were broken up. As our armies advanced southward Kasson prepared an army postal system which was approved by the military authorities and used during the war. As soon as this pressure of official duties was relieved, he turned his attention to the condition of the postal laws. They were scattered through many statutes. He prepared a postal code, eliminating obsolete provisions. He found different rates prevailing to different parts of the country. He proposed legislation to make them uniform, and this was adopted. In respect to foreign countries he found as many differing rates as there were nations, and a complicated system of international accounts, under which this country was brought largely in debt for balances each year to the foreign governments. This balance was payable in gold, the premium on which cost the United States Government many added thousands for exchange. To remedy these inconveniences Kasson proposed to Mr. Blair to invite an international postal conference to make lower and more uniform rates, to simplify postal treaties, and for the abolition of international accounts. The detailed plan being approved by the postmaster general, invitations were sent through the secretary of state, which were accepted by fifteen nations who were represented in the conference held at Paris in 1863. Kasson was the commissioner representing the United States, and his propositions were the basis and the beginning of that great international postal reform, which

has now become the admiration as well as the convenience of the civilized world. At its concluding session the Conference ordered Mr. Kasson's closing address to be inserted in the *Proces Verbal*, together with an acknowledgment of the obligation of the conference to "the enlightened and at the same time conciliatory spirit" which he had constantly presented in their deliberations. (*Proces Verbal* of June 8, 1863.) Kasson remained long enough in Europe to visit several of the governments and make preliminary conventions with them on the new basis.

He returned toward the close of that year to take his seat in the Thirty-eighth Congress, to which he had in the meantime been elected, representing twenty-three counties of southwestern Iowa. He was re-elected in 1864 to the Thirty-ninth Congress. During this time he made annual tours of his large district, speaking in every county, ardently advocating the support of Mr. Lincoln, and arousing and maintaining the popular determination to make all sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union and for the extinction of slavery. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was appointed by Speaker Colfax on the leading committee, Ways and Means, which also at that time included Appropriations. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he was appointed on the Committee of Appropriations, and chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. While on this latter committee he initiated and carried through Congress the first bill ever passed for the introduction of the decimal system of weights and measures into the United States, adopting the metric system of France. He also reported a bill which was passed, for abolishing the smaller denominations of paper money. On his proposition a measure was also adopted for introducing consular clerks into that service, irremovable except for cause—the first step in the congressional reform of civil service. Became prominent among congressional debaters in various departments of legislation, and secured the introduction of a clause into the Bankrupt Bill exempting from liability the homesteads of settlers in all the states where that exemption had been established by state law. He always advocated the reservation of public lands for actual settlers.

At the end of the Thirty-ninth Congress, in March, 1867, Kasson was again appointed a commissioner from the United States to European governments to make further postal conventions with them, and signed them with Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. In 1873 in recognition of his services in metrical reform he was made a member and first chairman of the American Metrological Society, organized at Columbia College, New York.

During his absence in Europe in the fall of 1867, the people of his home county elected him to the legislature of Iowa for the purpose of securing state action for the erection of a new capitol at Des Moines. This election was repeated in 1869 and 1871, when the Fourteenth General Assembly consummated the legislation desired. The contest which he conducted through three successive assemblies became memorable in the annals of the state, and secured still more for him the confidence and attachment of the people.

After making a long tour in Europe and parts of Africa and Asia in 1870 and 1871, Mr. Kasson was called home to take his seat for the last time in the legislature in January, 1872. In the following fall he was elected to the Forty-third Congress, by an unexpectedly large vote from the ten counties of central Iowa, which now composed his district: and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress from the same district in 1874. During the Forty-third Congress he again served on the Ways and Means Committee, and in the Forty-fourth, which was Democratic, he was appointed on the Banking and Currency and Pacific Railroad Committees, and was prominent in various debates. He led the movement for the repeal of the odious provision known as the "Salary Grab," which the previous congress had passed. He opposed all further land grants to railroads, and defeated that proposed for the Texas Pacific Railroad.

During these congresses the wear and tear of congressional service, which was not confined to legislative duties alone, but embraced an immense correspondence with constituents about pension and other claims and demands for personal and political favors, added to his annual speaking campaign, had told upon Mr. Kasson's strength as well as his congres-

sional ambition. He resolved to retire at the end of that congress, and so declined to be a candidate for re-nomination in the fall of 1876. In that last session of the Forty-fourth Congress occurred the great trial before the historic Tribunal of Fifteen of the right of Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency, contested by Mr. Tilden of New York, which excited intense and even passionate interest throughout the United States. Mr. Kasson was selected by the Republican committee in charge to make the opening argument in the case on the part of the Republicans in congress. This speech won great praise and was telegraphed in full to the press of the nation, and was also published in a pamphlet and widely circulated. Soon after the inauguration of President Hayes he offered Mr. Kasson the post of minister plenipotentiary to Spain, and afterward the alternative of accepting that to Austria-Hungary. The latter was accepted by him as having greater diplomatic interest owing to the Russo-Turkish War then waging near the boundaries of that empire, and the prospective conference of the Powers at Vienna. He occupied that post for four years to the satisfaction of his own government, as well as to that of Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian premier. While there the United States government gave him a commission as special envoy to the new Servian government to negotiate a commercial treaty, and he visited Belgrade for that purpose. He also paid an unofficial visit to Montenegro, where he was entertained by the prince of that interesting people.

During his absence in Europe the Republicans had lost the Iowa district which Mr. Kasson had formerly represented in Congress. Toward the close of the Hayes administration his former constituents requested his return to become their candidate for the Forty-seventh Congress, in the hope of recovering the district to the Republicans. He returned for that purpose, made a successful canvas, and took his seat in congress in 1881 for the fifth time from the Capital District of Iowa. In this Congress he was an unsuccessful candidate for speaker of the House, and was appointed chairman of the committee on Reform of Civil Service, and to the second place on committee of Ways and Means and of Foreign

Affairs. From the first committee he reported the senate bill, for reforming the civil service, and secured its passage in the House. From the second he reported, and in two speeches advocated and secured the passage of the bill, providing a business commission to revise the tariff. From the third he made an elaborate report in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, with a bill in aid thereof.

He was again re-elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, which was Democratic, and was appointed as before on the Ways and Means Committee.

It was during this, his sixth term in Congress, that some diplomatic trouble arose between the then United States minister to Germany and the German chancellor, which resulted in chilling the relations between the two governments, and in the resignation of our minister. President Arthur, without prior consultation with him, sent the nomination of Mr. Kasson to the Senate as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Germany to supply the vacancy thus created, and restore good relations. Wishing in any event to retire from congress at the end of this term, he accepted the appointment, and served as minister at Berlin until after the first inauguration of President Cleveland, when in accordance with the American custom he tendered his resignation to the new administration. The satisfaction which he gave to Prince Bismarck and his government was attested by a request made by the German government to that of President Cleveland for the retention of Mr. Kasson as United States minister at the German capital—an unusual and distinguishing honor from that supreme chief of European diplomacy, Prince Bismarck.

It was during this service, and in the winter of 1884-85, that the "Congo Conference" of fourteen governments assembled under the presidency of Prince Bismarck. Its object was to establish the international relations of that vast newly-discovered region called the Congo Free State, with a view to equality of international rights therein, to the promotion of its civilization and to the preservation of its peace. Mr. Kasson was specially accredited thereto by the United States government as its representative. Its beneficial work has

passed into history. In a German review of that conference Mr. Kasson was credited, next after the German representatives, with having done the most to shape its useful results. It was upon his proposition that the "Conventional Basin of the Congo" was enlarged so as to embrace about twice the territory originally included, and extending across Africa from ocean to ocean. In this region the people of all countries were to enjoy equal commercial, educational and religious privileges, and their citizens equal protection. He also, in the interest of civilization and perpetual peace, proposed an article agreeing to the arbitration of international disputes in all cases arising in or concerning these territories, instead of a resort to war. This was accepted by all but two of the fourteen governments; but the refusal of these two compelled the modification of that proposition after long negotiation, into a mutual engagement to resort in all cases to friendly mediation before having recourse to war, while reserving their optional resort to arbitration. It was the first general agreement recorded in history among powerful, independent and alien nationalities looking to the adjustment of all future differences by the peaceful intervention of third parties.

After his recall from Germany Mr. Kasson turned his attention to literary work, especially that of historical character. But his diplomatic experience and ability were again to be called into service. The three governments of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, had in vain attempted to settle their differences concerning the Samoan Islands in a conference at Washington, held under the first administration of President Cleveland. It was later agreed that a further conference should assemble at Berlin on the subject. In the meantime President Harrison succeeded Mr. Cleveland, and one of his earliest appointments was that of Mr. Kasson at the head of a commission, three in number, to meet the same number of delegates from each of the other governments in a conference at Berlin in 1889, to settle all the disputed points. Passing through London, Mr. Kasson had an interview on the subject with Lord Salisbury. The conference was successfully concluded at Berlin; and the

chief point of the contention of the United States was gained, as the result of friendly private negotiations between Mr. Kasson and Count Bismarck, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Since his return from that mission, Mr. Kasson has led a private and tranquil life, relieved by occasional travel to the remoter lands of the North Atlantic and Arctic Seas, and to various portions of Europe and America. His life has been industrious as well as active and successful. He has made countless speeches in political campaigns in many States since 1860 and in Congress, many of which have been separately published for general circulation. He has also delivered many lectures before associations, and the public, on various subjects. He has written for the reviews and magazines; notably two articles on the Monroe Declaration (*No. Amer. Rev.* Sept. and Dec., 1881); on Municipal Reform (*Ib.* Sept., 1883); on the Congo Convention (*Ib.* Feb., 1886); on Bismarck, Man and Minister (*Ib.* Aug., 1886); the Hohenzollern Kaiser (*Ib.* April, 1888); the Western View of the Tariff (*The Forum*, Dec., 1887).

In 1887, he was chosen president of the Interstate Commission to celebrate in that year the centennial of the American Constitution, under the shadow of Independence Hall at Philadelphia. In that connection he prepared a brief history of the formation of the United States Constitution and its causes, which was published in the memorial volumes of that anniversary (pp. 133, Vol. I. Lippincott Co. Phila. 1889). In 1890 he delivered a course of ten lectures on the development and history of diplomacy before the Lowell Institute of Boston; and subsequently two courses of lectures on the same subject before the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. His address before the General Assembly, state officers and people of Iowa upon the inauguration of their new State Capitol is remembered in that state as an Iowa classic, and is published among the state documents, 1884. He has had a large correspondence with men eminent in official and literary circles, much of which is now deposited in the collections of the State Historical Department at the Capital of Iowa.

Mr. Kasson is fond of society, whether that of royal court circles in Europe, or the more familiar circles of a country village at home. He was for many years a member of the Society of Free Masons in the West, and is a member of the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association of Iowa; of the National Geographic and Columbia Historical Societies of Washington; and a governor of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs of the same city. He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Vermont. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and of the Board of Cathedral Trustees of the Diocese of Washington. Born into a Democratic family, he passed early through the Free Soil episode into the Republican party, to which he has since constantly adhered.

Mr. Kasson's "military service" is limited to one unhappy night, during his term as assistant postmaster general. Hearing of the fighting at Bull Run, he drove rapidly from Washington toward the front, meeting the rapid movements of scared, non-combatant fugitives on the way. Pushing on against the tide till after dark, he arrived at a place called Goodwin's tavern. Here his carriage was sent back to the city; he mounted an abandoned musket to his shoulder, moved to a dark part of the road, and began a sentinel's regular pacing to and fro across the highway, ordering all the routed soldiers and teamsters to halt and form camp by the tavern, where was good water, and where an escaping commissary wagon was ordered to furnish bread. Strangely enough none disputed his orders, the camp was formed, the wearied soldiers slept. At two o'clock in the morning a regular lieutenant of the army rode up on the route of fugitives and told this volunteer sentinel that the army orders were to fall back of the defences of Washington. Mr. Kasson then roused his camp, having but a single soldier who refused to get up, and followed his command as rear guard, rousing and encouraging them who faltered with fatigue, until they entered the fortifications of the Potomac. General Burnside on horseback, weary and mud splashed, passed him on the way. Mr. Kasson crossed the long bridge into the city after

his weary night march, just as the sun rose over the humiliated capital. It was probably the only instance during the war where a civilian undertook to command armed forces and was obeyed.

The reader will observe that the foregoing fragment was written by Mr. Kasson about 1895 and his death occurred on the 18th day of May, 1910. After the sketch was written, President McKinley, in 1899, recognizing Mr. Kasson's great ability and experience in international diplomacy, appointed him to the important position of special commissioner plenipotentiary for the negotiation of commercial treaties with other nations, and also as a member of the British-American Joint High Commission for the settlement of differences with Canada. He proceeded at once to negotiating reciprocity treaties with the leading countries of both Europe and South America. His work was more difficult than was that of Secretary Blaine in negotiating his famous reciprocity treaties, because under the then recent Dingley tariff law other countries were somewhat resenting the strong protective policy of this country. But laboring with great skill and perseverance and with an eye single to the future interests of this country in its trade with other nations, he was successful in completing several agreements of limited scope, which did not need ratification by the Senate, and which became operative by proclamation of the President, and at least twelve treaties, which had to be submitted to the Senate before they became operative. This was the largest number of commercial treaties ever before negotiated by one officer on the part of the United States. Mr. Kasson's great disappointment as a diplomat was the refusal of the Senate of the United States to ratify these treaties. The unique distinction paid him by the President, which should have been the crowning glory of his long and successful career in diplomacy, turned out to be his great disappointment. Although the press largely commended his work and the President desired him to remain longer in the position, he resigned in 1903, and the position lapsed. This was his last official work. The remaining seven years of his life was spent mostly in quiet retirement at his home in Washington, where he died May 18, 1910. Thus ended the life of this accomplished orator, lawyer, legislator, statesman and diplomat. The series of presidential commissions, diplomas and other tokens of honor and attainment of Mr. Kasson, deposited in the Historical Department, excel in number and excel in character all similar collection extant in Iowa.—Editor.

SAD AFFAIR.

The saddest incident connected with the battle at this place was the killing of Miss Magy Virginia Wade by the rebel sharp-shooters posted in the outskirts of the town. She was attending a sick sister at the time, and the house standing in an exposed position, she was in constant danger. A minie ball from one of their rifles struck her in the head and killed her instantly. Miss Wade was aged 20 years 1 month and 7 days, and was a young lady of good character and much respected. This is only one of the many painful incidents connected with this cruel war.—Gettysburg, Pa.—*Star and Banner*, July 9, 1863. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)



HOME OF WASHINGTON, MOUNT VERNON

THE MOUNT VERNON LADIES ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNIONBY MRS. HORACE M. TOWNER¹,*Vice-Regent for Iowa.*

The present quickening of interest in all that pertains to the early history of the United States, and the development of the national life, is well illustrated in the renewed desire to become more familiar with all that relates to the life, character and statesmanship of the "First American," George Washington.

The honor and responsibility of restoring, preserving and caring for the home and tomb of Washington has belonged for more than half a century to an association of women known as the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, the first national organization of women in the country for patriotic purposes. To this association is due the credit of accomplishing a task which is far reaching in its influence and importance.

At a time when Mount Vernon, with its hallowed associations as the home and last resting place of Washington, seemed in imminent danger of being lost to the people of the United States, this association of women was formed, rallied to its support patriotic citizens throughout the country, and by the most painstaking and conscientious effort has restored and preserved this historic spot as it is seen today.

Before referring specifically to the connection which Iowa has had with Mount Vernon it may be of interest to recount briefly the events which led to the formation of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association and the purchase of the estate, which at that time consisted of two hundred acres, and included the mansion in which Washington lived and the tomb in which he is buried.

¹Mrs. Towner is the wife of Hon. Horace M. Towner, of Corning, judge Third Judicial District 1890-1910, and representative in Congress from the Eighth Iowa District since 1911. She is a member of the Iowa Library Commission.

It will be remembered that Mount Vernon is part of a large tract of land in northern Virginia, lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, which was originally part of a royal grant made to Lord Culpepper. In 1674 a portion of this land came into the hands of John Washington, the great grandfather of George Washington. He devised it to his son Lawrence, who in turn left it to his son Augustine Washington, who was in 1740 in possession of 2,500 acres which included Mount Vernon. In 1743 this Augustine Washington left the estate to his son Lawrence, who built, it is thought, the original house and named the estate for Admiral Vernon of the English navy, with whom Lawrence had fought in the West Indies in 1741.

Lawrence Washington died in 1752 leaving the estate to his infant daughter, with the proviso that in the event of her death it should become the property of his younger half brother, George. The daughter died and in 1753 George Washington became the owner of Mount Vernon.

Here in 1759 he brought his bride, Martha Dandridge Custis, here he spent the important years preceding the Revolution, when not engaged in public duties; from here he went forth to become the commander-in-chief of the American Revolutionary forces, and to Mount Vernon he returned, the victorious general. At this time he completed the remodeling of the mansion and surroundings, giving it the form we see today.

From Mount Vernon Washington again went forth in obedience to the summons of his country to become in 1789 its first president, and to it he returned after eight years of service in establishing the Republic. Two years later he died at his beloved home on the Potomac and was buried there.

Mount Vernon was left to Washington's nephew, Bushrod Washington, the son of his brother Augustine. Judge Bushrod Washington was a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. At his death in 1829 he left the estate, now reduced to about 1,225 acres, to his nephew John A. Washington, son of his brother Corbin. John A. Washington died in 1842 leaving Mount Vernon to his wife Jane, with power to devise it as she pleased among his children. She deeded

it in 1850 to her husband's oldest son, John Augustine Washington, who was the last private owner. Changing economic and labor conditions, the gradual impoverishment of the soil, together with the enormous demands made upon his hospitality by those whose patriotism brought them from every part of the country to visit the home and tomb of Washington, made it increasingly difficult for John Augustine Washington to maintain the estate. He finally offered to sell it to the government of the United States, then to the commonwealth of Virginia, both of which declined to purchase it. At this juncture Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, came forward with the suggestion that the women of the country buy Mount Vernon and hold it in trust forever for the people of the United States. The movement for the purchase and restoration of Mount Vernon was started by Miss Cunningham in 1853, and from that time until the purchase was completed in 1859 she devoted her entire time and thought to the accomplishment of her purpose, overcoming obstacles which seemed at times to be almost insuperable. Miss Cunningham conceived the idea of forming an association of women, incorporated under the laws of Virginia, consisting of a representative from each state, which should take charge of raising the money to purchase the estate, restore it to its appearance in Washington's time, and hold it as trustees for the people. The first charter was granted to the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union in 1856, followed by a second charter in 1858. In this year the Association held its first meeting, Miss Cunningham presiding as regent, the representatives of the various states being known as vice-regents. At this time there were twenty-two states represented by vice-regents. Iowa was one of these states. The contract to purchase Mount Vernon was signed April, 1858, and the first installment (\$18,000) was paid on the purchase price, which had been agreed upon as \$200,000 for the two hundred acres. Rapid progress was made in raising the remainder of the money required and this is recorded in a paper published in Philadelphia known as *The Mount Vernon Record*. Its title page announces that it is "the organ of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union; contain-

ing important official matter of the Association, appeals of vice-regents and lady managers, monthly reports of the secretary, lists of contributors to the fund, together with a great variety of valuable and highly interesting matter relative to our colonial and revolutionary history.”

Mrs. Jane Maria Van Antwerp of Keokuk was appointed in October, 1858, as the first vice-regent for Iowa. Of Mrs. Van Antwerp *The Mount Vernon Record* for November of that year has the following:

“The Regent has been particularly fortunate in the selection of Mrs. Jane Maria Van Antwerp, as Vice-Regent for Iowa. Reports say—That this lady possesses every qualification which could fit her for the discharge of her duties in the honorable and important position to which she is called. She is endowed with brilliant talents; noted for her literary abilities, her energy, her practical good sense, and her patriotism.

“Mrs. Van Antwerp is the grand-daughter of Robert Yates, one of the framers of the Federal Constitution, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; daughter of Robert Van Ness Yates, Secretary of the same state; and niece of Major Fairlie, of Revolutionary memory, (who was aide-de-camp to Baron Steuben.)

“Her husband, Gen. Ver Plank Van Antwerp, has been entrusted by the government with many responsible offices. It was he who drew up the important treaty with the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, whereby an immense tract of territory, reaching nearly to Lake Superior, and embracing the fine region of the upper Mississippi, was ceded to the United States. In the same year, 1837, he assisted in the removal of the Cherokee Indians from Tennessee and Alabama, and of the Pottawattamies to the western bank of the Missouri river. His biographer, Mr. John Livingston, places him among the most eminent men of his country.”

In the same issue of *The Mount Vernon Record* Mrs. Van Antwerp appeals to the people of Iowa as follows:

“The undersigned has recently been appointed, by the Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, Miss Anna Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina—whose

patriotic, zealous and untiring efforts in the cause, do her the highest honor—Vice-Regent for Iowa; and thus it becomes her duty to appeal to the people of the State, to help in this great work. It is confidently hoped that they will be no less prompt than have been those of South Carolina and New York, Virginia and Massachusetts, Alabama and Maine, in responding to the call. If, in consequence of the severe monetary pressure that still continues to prevail among us, much cannot be given by any one, let it be less, and in proportion to his, or her, ability to give; but let all give something; and the aggregate for the State may thus be made to swell to a considerable amount. The Western States are each being appealed to, in their turn, for help in this matter; and let it never be said of Iowa that she is less willing, and ready, than any of them, to do her share towards it, in proportion to her ability. Patriotism demands this at the hands of her people—and State Pride seconds to the call!

* * * *

“Finally, may not the undersigned appeal, confident of a favorable response, to the Public Press of Iowa—that ever ready champion of all noble and patriotic movements—for the aid of its columns to promote and advance the one now under consideration? She truly feels she may do so, with entire reliance upon a cordial co-operation on its part, for the achievement of the object in view; for surely, there can be none other of a more patriotic and truly exalted character.

“All communications should be addressed to the undersigned at this place.

JANE MARIA VAN ANTWERP,

Vice Regent for Iowa,

Keokuk, November, 1858.”

Mrs. Van Antwerp's appeal is followed by a list of twenty-seven names of Iowans to form an “Advisory Committee of Gentlemen” headed by Governor R. P. Lowe; also a “Ladies Standing Committee” of the same number. Contributions are reported and the names of contributors given from Keokuk, Davenport, Des Moines, Iowa City, Indianola, Dubuque, Mt. Pleasant, Drakeville, Council Bluffs, Cedar Rapids,

Bloomfield, Fairfield, Muscatine, Keosauqua, Farmington, Bonaparte and Washington. Under date of January 3, 1860, Mrs. Van Antwerp reports that Iowa has contributed over \$2,100 to the fund.

More than a quarter of the two hundred thousand dollars to be raised was contributed by Mr. Edward Everett, who, through his oration on the character of Washington, and in other ways, raised \$69,064.77.

The date of Mrs. Van Antwerp's death is uncertain but it occurred before 1872. Her successor as vice-regent for Iowa was Mrs. John F. Dillon of Davenport, who was appointed in 1872. Mrs. Dillon was the daughter of an Iowa pioneer, Hiram Price, who was five times elected to congress from Iowa, between the years 1862 and 1881. She was the wife of Judge John F. Dillon, who served on the district bench (Clinton, Scott, Muscatine and Jackson Counties), was a member of the Iowa Supreme Court, and later became United States circuit judge for the Eighth Federal Circuit. Judge and Mrs. Dillon moved to New York in 1879. Mrs. Dillon was closely identified with social and civic affairs in Davenport and was the first president and long time trustee of the Davenport Library Association.

Mrs. Dillon resigned as vice-regent for Iowa late in 1873, as she was planning an extended stay abroad with her children. In 1898, as Mrs. Dillon and her daughter were again enroute to Europe to take the cure at Nauheim, Germany, they were lost on the French steamer, La Bourgoyne, which was wrecked under tragic circumstances.

Mrs. Dillon was deeply interested in Mount Vernon and in the effort to restore it to its appearance in Washington's time. When the mansion came into the possession of the Association none of the original furnishings remained, the contents having been divided among the heirs of General and Mrs. Washington. It was therefore, from the beginning, the task of the members of the Association not only to restore and preserve the appearance of Mount Vernon, but to find and bring back the household belongings which Washington had in his home. This labor of love has been carried on through the years with the utmost reverence and singleness of purpose, the Association feeling itself bound by its charter

to keep Mount Vernon inalienably sacred to the memory of Washington. The regent and vice-regents representing the different states are appointed for life. The present regent is Miss Harriet C. Comegys of Delaware, daughter of the late Joseph P. Comegys, at one time chief justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware.

After the resignation of Mrs. Dillon Iowa was without representation in the Mount Vernon Association until the writer was appointed in 1913. She has since then attended every meeting of the Grand Council which is held each year at Mount Vernon in May.

HOW PRIMGHAR WAS NAMED.

In the October, 1914, issue of the ANNALS was published an account of the origin of the name of Le Mars, Iowa, which attracted the attention of Mr. J. D. Edmundson of Des Moines, who has kindly obtained for us the appended account of the origin of the name of Primghar, Iowa:

Primghar, Iowa, January 18, 1915.

J. D. Edmundson, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 15th inst. at hand in regard to the naming of Primghar.

It was named from the initials of the surnames of the eight men taking chief part in the platting; their names being as follows:

Pumphrey, J. R.
Roberts, James
Inman, C. W.
McCormick, B. F.
Green, W. C.
Hayes, D. C.
Albright, C. F.
Rerick, T. L.

It has been put in verse as follows:

"P—umphrey, the treasurer, drives the first nail;
R—oberts, the donor, is quick on his trail;
I—nman dips slyly his first letter in;
M—cCormick adds M, which makes the full Prim,
G—reen, thinking of groceries, gives them the G;
H—ayes drops them an H without asking a fee;
A—lbright, the joker, with his jokes all at par;
R—erick brings up the rear and crowns all, Primghar."

LETTER FROM A CITIZEN OF THE SOUTHERN
CONFEDERACY¹

Berkeley Co., Virginia, Southern Confederacy,
The 12, May, 1861.

Dear Brother,
Samuel Thatcher:

I seat myself this Sabbath morning to answer your kind letter which I received last week, and to let you know that I and my family are all well; hoping that you and yours are enjoying the same great blessing.

I have not written to you concerning the death of my wife, she died on the first of March, 1860, lasted but 46 hours, leaving me, 6 sons and one daughter to mourn her loss. My sister-in-law Adaline Miller, has kept house, and she lived with us 2 years before the death of my wife and she is still with us. You wrote to me that there was a great excitement in your state concerning national affairs. "Now the crisis is only an artificial one; when I look out I see nothing going wrong, there's nobody hurt." This was the language of Abraham Lincoln, that was elected for to be president of the Great United States of America. It now appears to me that the man Abram or Abraham begins to think that something is going wrong and altho, he has at this time thirty thousand soldiers around him to guard him and the capital, he is still afraid of the southern rebels as he calls them, that they will hurt somebody. Well now I will let you know as near as I can how the call of Abram Lincoln was responded to here. He called for 75 thousand volunteers to crush the Rebels in the Seceded States. I was at Harper's Ferry yesterday and learned that Virginia has at this time 76 thousand Volunteers under arms and well equipped and will resist with their lives and fortunes and their sacred honor, any Northern Army that Lincoln may send against them.

¹This letter, written by J. W. Thatcher, of Virginia, to his brother, Samuel Thatcher, of Ohio, reflects the intense feeling that frequently divided families along the border states during the Rebellion. It came into the possession of the late V. P. Twombly, and was by him turned over to the Historical Department.—Editor.

Berkeley County furnished six large companies and they are at Harpers Ferry; there are five thousand troops at Harpers Ferry at this time. My oldest son belongs to the Berkeley Cavalry; he left home last Friday three weeks ago, he is only 17 years of age, but is very near as large as I am.

Hardly one family around here, but some one, two, or three, of its number have gone to defend the rights of the south; we may be over run, but may not be easily subdued. I believe the only way the Federal Government can conquer the South will be to exterminate them, sweep them from the face of the earth. We begged long and hard for the Crittenden Compromise, which if it had been granted, would have saved the Border States and been no loss to the North. They wouldn't give us that. Then we wanted to separate in peace and they won't let us go that way; and I tell you now brother, the first blood that the northern troops shed on Virginia soil will be the beginning of a contest such as was never seen this side of the Atlantic. I was one of the number that went to Harpers Ferry from Martinsburg the time of the John Brown raid, which was on Monday, the 17th of October, 1859, and I there seen the teachings of the North, and if it could have been carried out, where would we have been? The Sharps rifles and pistols and pikes some two or three thousand in number, the pikes with long handles; they were handed to the slaves that they took, but they could not be persuaded to use them against their masters, where did these instruments come from? There must have been a large number of men in the North aiding in this irrepressible conflict, the 22 men that came there could not have made all those instruments themselves and kept it a secret. But, I am now glad that John Brown did come to Harpers Ferry, that very affair give the South warning and she prepared herself for the coming conflict.

If what the Northern Journals say comes true, then our lands, after we are murdered, will be given to the Northern soldiers for their pay.

Now brother I have written to you and have not been writing fictitious language; you asked me to let you know how things stood, and I have this to say to you about this war,

that if the Black Republican Government at Washington is as determined as we are, then I say to you goodbye.

Now I will ask of you to write to me and let me know how it stands out there, give me a full account, etc.

I remain your brother and well wisher,

J. W. THATCHER.

P. S. I have 75 acres of wheat and 25 acres of barley which I sowed last fall and it looks very well.

I sowed 20 acres of oats this spring and have planted 25 acres of corn, and 25 acres to plant yet, just half done.

I have one hundred and twenty-four head of sheep at this time, I sold 7 head last week for 31 dollars after I sheared them.

I have 11 head of hogs and 34 head of cattle.

I am farming besides my own land, which is 343 acres, my sister-in-law's and brother-in-law's 260 acres which is over 600 acres, and you may judge whether I have much time to idle away.

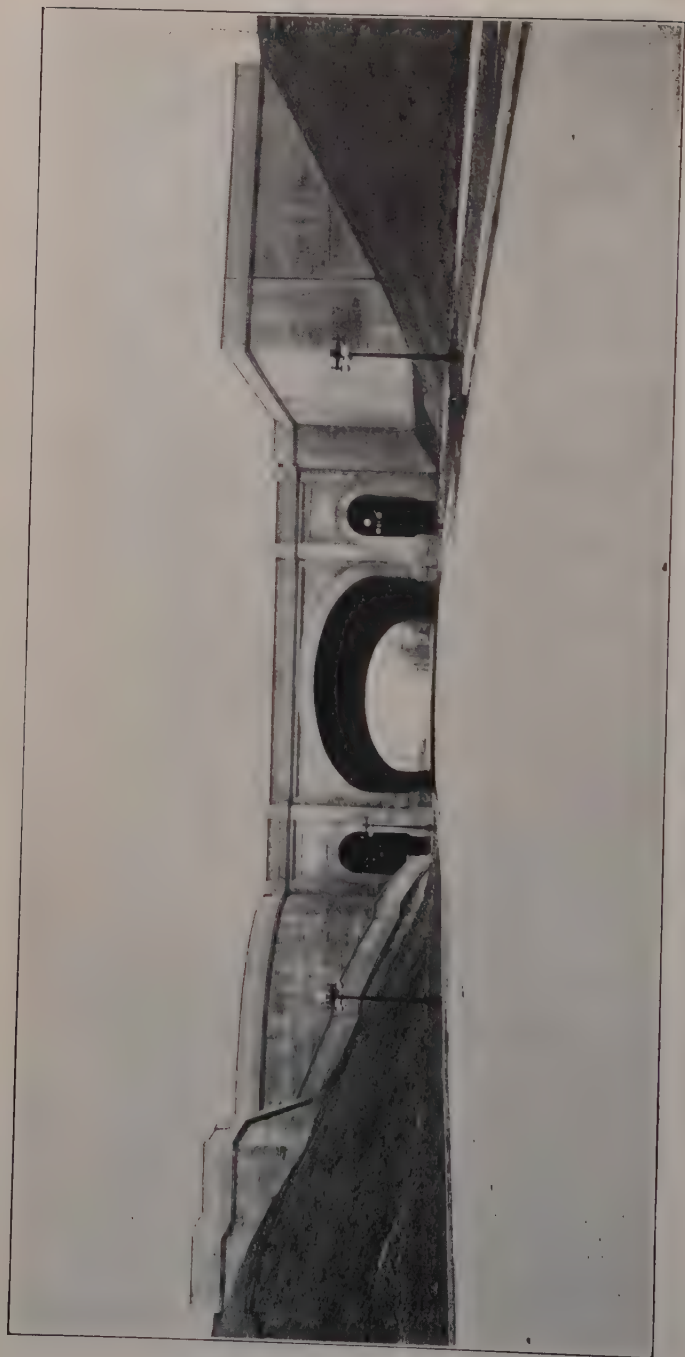
J. W. Thatcher to Samuel Thatcher.

My best love to you and Emily.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in this city most agreeably. A large procession of citizens, headed by the city band, after parading the streets, marched to the courthouse where the Declaration of Independence was read by Warner Lewis, Esq., and an oration delivered by George Greene, Esq.; after which about 200 citizens (including ladies) sat down to a dinner prepared by Mr. Fanning on the ground in front of the courthouse.—Dubuque, *Iowa Transcript*, July 12, 1844. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)

THAT BUFFALO.

There will be a shooting match at Dudley on Christmas day next—first match for the Buffalo. Ye Knights of the Rifle be on hand; much sport may be expected. So clean up those old guns and pick your flints.—*Fort Des Moines Star*, November 23, 1849. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)



MONUMENTAL BRIDGING OF THE OLDEST AND YOUNGEST GLACIAL DEPOSITS OF IOWA

SPAN OF THE GREAT ICE AGE

BY CHARLES KEYES

When about half a century ago deep road cuttings were made on Capitol Hill there were unearthed some geological features that have since become famous the world over. While the excavations were fresh the walls displayed with diagrammatic clearness some of the most noteworthy glacial drift phenomena ever uncovered on the American continent. At the time the record was preserved in one of our leading scientific magazines. Were it not for this circumstance a great scientific discovery might soon have passed into oblivion. Long since the mural faces succumbed to the effacing effects of rain and frost, until they were worn down to gentle hill-side slopes, grass-covered and tree-dotted.

In the extensive grading operations on the new Capitol grounds a few months ago, the celebrated glacial sections are again laid open to sky. They are now preserved for the ages to come. They are marked by a permanent monument erected by the State of Iowa. A beautiful and substantial bridge spans the sunken speedway where they were best exposed.

This monumental site, on the brow of Capitol Hill, is really one of the scientific wonders of our state. Geologically its interest is indeed global. Bearings of our local sections upon the broader aspects of the basic problems concerning the great Ice Age seem worthy of brief relation. For many years after Louis Agassiz first gave to the world his theory of glaciation—one of the most brilliant generalizations of modern science—earth students in the field were occupied mainly in gathering facts and details. With the accumulation of these records came new generalizations. Gradually it came to be realized that the original notion was not nearly so complete as was in the beginning supposed.

Finally it began to develop that instead of a single glacial epoch there were probably several successive Ice Ages.

In the great world-wide controversy which was warmly waged on this subject for more than a generation Iowa chanced to bear a conspicuous part. Not the least interesting feature was that in this state were found the first undoubted evidences of the existence of more than one drift-sheet separated by a thick deposit of fine wind-deposited loam. In after years this observation proved to be the most critical criterion in the argument for a multiple rather than a unal character of the Ice Age. Moreover, Iowa men made this important discovery. In our state were finally differentiated five great glacial mantles. At the present day the Iowa Classification of the great Ice Age deposits is recognized the world over.

This spot on Capitol Hill where first were obtained the depositional proofs of the complexity of the Glacial Period is for several reasons exceptionally instructive. It seems to be the first locality ever recorded in which the stratigraphical relations of two drift sheets were unmistakable. It is also this section which later gave first intimation of the colian origin of American loess loams. It is here that was disclosed first clue to that wonderful interlocking of the continuous southwestern loess and adobe deposits with the northeastern glacial tills. This site bids fair long to remain one of the classic geological localities of the continent.

At this time and at this distance there are few of us who can have any adequate appreciation of the almost unsurmountable difficulties which this novel problem once presented, albeit now it seems all so simple. Still fewer of us there are who can gather directly from experience what it really means actively and determinedly to contend on the skirmish-line of the unknown. By our distinguished fellow citizen, the late W J McGee, than whom no one was in better position to know intimately the marvelous intricacies of the attempt to decipher the glacial puzzles of that day, the procedure, so far as it concerns Iowa, is thus graphically portrayed: * * * "In the solution of the problem it is necessary to do more than assume the existence and action of a great sheet of ice hundreds or thousands of feet in thickness and hundreds or thousands of miles in extent. In order to

explain the sum of the phenomena it is necessary to picture the great ice sheet not only in its general form and extent, but in its local features, its thickness, its direction, and its rate of movement over each square league, the inclination of its surface both at top and bottom, and the relations of these slopes to the subjacent surface of earth and rock; and all this without a single glacial stria or inch of ice polish, save in one small spot, in the whole tract of 16,500 square miles. It is necessary to conceive not only the mode of melting of the ice at each league of its retreat, but also every considerable brook, every river, and every lake or pond formed by the melting both at its under surface and on its upper surface; it is necessary not only to restore not only the margin of the *mer de glace* under each minute of latitude, it occupied, but as well, the canyons by which it was cleft, the floe-bearing lakes and mud-charged marshes with which it was fringed, each island of ice, and each ice-bound lake formed within its limits. And it is not only necessary to reconstruct the geography of a dozen episodes, as does the anatomist the skeleton from a few bones, but to develop a geography such as civilized eye has never seen, and which could exist only under conditions such as utterly transcend the experience of civilized men. All this has been done. The trail of the ice monster has been traced, his magnitude measured, his form and even his features figured forth, and all from the slime of his body alone, where even his characteristic tracks fail."

As originally described in the American Journal of Science, this now famous exposure on the brow of Capitol Hill presents the following succession of beds:

	Feet
6.—Soil	2
5.—Till; light reddish buff clay, with pebbles.....	7
4.—Till, contorted and interstratified with loess.....	5
3.—Loess, with numerous fossils.....	15
2.—Till; dark red clay, with abundant pebbles.....	6
1.—Shale, Carbonic, exposed.....	10

The salient features to be especially noted are that: First, the lower till sheet (No. 2) represents what is now called the Kansas Drift, which was formed when the great continental glacier, reaching southward to St. Louis and Kansas

City, attained its greatest extent and thickness; second, the loess members (Nos. 3 and 4) composed of fine loams, constitute the soil formations during long interglacial epochs when the climate was not so very different from what it is at the present time; and third, the upper till (No. 5) represents what is now known as the great Wisconsin Drift-sheet.

At the time when these observations were made (1882), as already indicated, the possible complexity of the Glacial Period was not yet even faintly surmised. Chances of the existence of a second Glacial Epoch were only vaguely being suggested. The prolix and bitter controversy over the duality versus the unity of the great Ice Period was just beginning. Under these circumstances it is not at all surprising that some of the Iowa facts were misinterpreted and that their true significance was for a time overlooked. Then, too, the prevailing notion concerning the origin of the loess tended to obscure a proper understanding of data accurately recorded.

Notwithstanding the fact that Doctor McGee was inclined at the time to attach rather slight importance to his really monumental observations and to regard the phenomena which he had noted as indicating mere local advance of the ice-sheet it soon became manifest that the two till deposits separated by a thick loess bed was impeachable testimony in support of two distinct and great ice movements within the period of what was regarded previously as a single one. So far as is known this appears to be the first and most important recorded evidence proving conclusively the complex character of the Ice Age.

Of similar import was the somewhat later description of a great drift section several miles farther south on the Des Moines River. In a paper read before the Iowa Academy of Sciences in 1890, it was shown that there was still another thick member to be reckoned with beneath the till underlying the loess. In recent years officers of the State Geological Survey were inclined to regard it as representing the pre-Kansan Aftonian beds.

The Capitol Hill drift section is now one of the notable glacial localities in America. During the past thirty years the place and the vicinity have been visited by many of the

most eminent scientists of the world. As it is, our fellow Iowan and distinguished pioneer in the field of glaciology narrowly escaped making one of the half dozen great geological discoveries of the Nineteenth century—the establishment of the fact of the complexity of the Glacial Period.

It so happens that the two thick drift sheets which cover Capitol Hill are the youngest and the oldest but one of a succession of five great glacial mantles, the intermediary sheets being absent. Now, the bridge, of which a view is given in the accompanying plate, joins two unrivaled sections on opposite sides of the Court Avenue speedway. The south abutment rests on the more remote drift sheet and the deposits beneath; while the north end of the span abuts the more recent drift deposit.

The arch not only spans a fine boulevard but it connects the two glacier-dropped beds which in point of time are separated by thousands upon thousands of years. Geologically this noble structure spans, as it were, the Glacial Period as does the rainbow the heavens. It is fitting that a majestic monument should mark the positions of the famous McGee Drift sections, which first gave definite clue to the conception of a multiple Ice Age. It is especially appropriate that Iowa should in so artistic a manner and in so permanent a form commemorate such unique event.

MILITARY NOTICE.

The signers of the article of agreement to form a rifle company in Jackson county, are requested to meet at the store of A. G. Clark in Andrew, November 9, 1844, at 2.00 p. m. for the purpose of choosing officers, to agree upon a uniform, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested by

MANY SOLDIERS.

Andrew, Oct. 24, 1844.—Dubuque, *Iowa Transcript*, November 1, 1844. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)

ANNALS OF IOWA.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

INDIAN TREATIES TOUCHING IOWA

The Annals of Iowa is a repository rather more than a purveyor of Iowa historical facts. It has served as a ready tool and probably will continue so to serve for a long while. It has been able so to serve largely through its publication of original articles and its re-publication of rare and fugitive pertinent materials.

The present editor of the Annals has found special pleasure in pursuing facts relating to the transfer of title and possession of lands of Iowa to the individual owner. A considerable mass of these materials has been assembled. Portions of them have been printed, and other portions are not in print, nor, so far as we know, accessible to the public. It is intended to put such information into the pages of the Annals and to make it available.

Not the least interesting of this group of materials are the minutes of the councils that were held between the United States government on the one part, and the Indian tribes occupying what is now the State of Iowa on the other part. Introducing what may become a valuable series of these materials, we present the minutes as they have been preserved of these two councils, viz: of 1841 and 1842, held at Agency City, now in Wapello County, Iowa. The deliberations of these councils ended in the treaty of October 11, 1842, which transferred to the white man the right to occupy the largest area surrendered at one time, and took from the Sacs and Foxes their last claim to their rights within the state.

WA-PEL-LO who participated in the council of 1841 died in March, 1842 and was buried on the site of the two councils. The inscription on his tomb is as follows:

“In memory of WA-PEL-LO a principal chief of the Foxes, who was born at Prairie du Chien about the year 1787, died

near the forks of the Skunk River, March 15, 1842 and here buried at his own request. This stone was erected by the Sac and Fox nation. Distinguished in early years for his valor, he was no less remarkable for kindness and beneficence toward his people, while honesty of character and strict friendship towards the white men won for him unusual regard."

Those familiar with Iowa history will note with interest that one of the statements attributed to those representing the red and white peoples was written by James W. Grimes. It is probable that he who later became one of our greatest statesmen transmitted truly the meaning of those arguments to us.

Reading then the record of the councils of 1841 and 1842, it is not difficult to sense deeply the pathos with which the "trustees" from their "Great Father" for the benefit of His red children in perpetuity fought off the surrender of these lands.

THE SAC AND FOX TREATY OF 1842

In the body of the Annals we present the minutes of the councils leading up to the treaty through which the Sac and Fox Indians surrendered their right of possession of that part of the state of Iowa bounded on the north by the Neutral Strip of 1830; on the east by the New Purchase of 1837; on the south by the state of Missouri and on the west by the Neutral Line of 1825.

It is believed the meaning of these minutes will be better understood and this issue of the Annals increased in value by the addition herewith of the text of that treaty:

TREATY WITH THE SAUK AND FOXES, 1842

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the agency of the Sac and Fox Indians in the territory of Iowa, between the United States of America, by John Chambers their commissioner thereto specially authorized by the President, and the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians represented by their chiefs, headmen and braves:

ARTICLE I

(Lands ceded to the United States.)

The confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes cede to the United States, forever, all the lands west of the Mississippi River, to which

they have any claim or title, or in which they have any interest whatever; reserving a right to occupy for the term of three years from the time of signing this treaty, all that part of the land hereby ceded which lies west of a line running due north and south from the painted or red rocks on the White Breast fork of the Des Moines river, which rocks will be found about eight miles, when reduced to a straight line, from the junction of the White Breast with the Des Moines.

ARTICLE II

(Payment by the United States for Cession)

In consideration of the cession contained in the preceding article, the United States agree to pay annually to the Sacs and Foxes, an interest of five per centum upon the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, and to pay their debts mentioned in the schedule annexed to and made a part of this treaty, amounting to the sum of two hundred and fifty-eight thousand, five hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-four cents; and the United States also agree,

(Lands to be assigned to Indians for permanent residence.)

First. That the President will as soon after the treaty is ratified on their part as may be convenient, assign a tract of land suitable and convenient for Indian purposes, to the Sacs and Foxes for a permanent and perpetual residence for them and their descendants, which tract of land shall be upon the Missouri river, or some of its waters.

(Blacksmiths' and gunsmiths' shops, etc.)

Second. That the United States will cause the blacksmiths' and gunsmiths' tools, with the stock of iron and steel on hand at the present agency of the Sacs and Foxes, to be removed, as soon after their removal as convenient, to some suitable point at or near their residences west of the north and south line mentioned in the first article of this treaty; and will establish and maintain two blacksmiths' and two gunsmiths' shops convenient to their agency and will employ two blacksmiths, with necessary assistance, and two gunsmiths to carry on the said shops for the benefit of the Sacs and Foxes; one blacksmiths and one gunsmiths' to be employed exclusively for the Sacs, and one of each to be employed exclusively for the Foxes, and all expenses attending the removal of the tools, iron and steel, and the erection of the new shops, and the purchase of iron and steel, and the support and maintenance of the shops, and wages of the smiths and their assistants, are to be paid by the tribe, except such portion thereof as they are now entitled to have paid by the United States, under the 4th article of the treaty made with them on the 4th of August, 1824, and the 4th article of the treaty of the 21st of September, 1832. And when the said tribes shall remove to the land to be assigned them by the President of the United States, under the provisions of this treaty, the smiths' shops

above stipulated for shall be re-established and maintained at their new residence, upon the same terms and conditions as are above provided for their removal and establishment west of the north and south line mentioned in the first article of this treaty.

(Boundary to be run and marked)

Third. That the President of the United States will as soon as convenient after the ratification of this treaty, appoint a commissioner for the purpose, and cause a line to be run north from the painted or red rocks on the White Breast, to the southern Boundry of the neutral ground, and south from the said rocks to the northern boundry of Missouri; and will have the said lines so marked and designated, that the Indians and white people may know the boundry which is to separate their possessions.

ARTICLE III

(Removal of Indians)

The Sacs and Foxes agree that they will remove to the west side of the line running north and south from the painted or red rocks on the White Breast, on or before the first of May next, and that so soon after the President shall have assigned them a residence upon the waters of the Missouri, as their chiefs shall consent to do so, the tribe will remove to the land so assigned them; and that if they do not remove before the expiration of the term of three years, they will then remove at their own expense; and the United States agree, that whenever the chiefs shall give notice to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the time at which they will commence their removal to the land to be assigned them by the President, a quantity of provisions sufficient for their subsistence while removing, shall be furnished them at their agency, and an additional quantity, not exceeding one year's supply shall be delivered to them upon their arrival upon the lands assigned them; the cost and expenses of which supplies shall be retained out of any money payable to them by the United States.

ARTICLE IV

(Each principal chief to receive \$500 annually.)

It is agreed that each of the principal chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes, shall hereafter receive the sum of five hundred dollars annually, out of the annuities payable to the tribe, to be used and expended by them for such purposes as they may think proper, with the approbation of their agent.

ARTICLE V.

(\$30,000 to be retained at each annual payment.)

It is further agreed that there shall be a fund amounting to thirty thousand dollars retained at each annual payment to the Sacs and Foxes, in the hands of the agent appointed by the Presi-

dent for their tribe, to be expended by the chiefs, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes among their people; such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and such other purposes of general utility as the chiefs may think proper, and the agent approve. And if at any payment of the annuities of the tribe, a balance of the fund so retained from the preceding year shall remain unexpended, only so much shall be retained in addition as shall make up the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE VI.

(Application of any portion of annuities.)

It is further agreed that the Sacs and Foxes may, at any time, with the consent of the President of the United States, direct the application of any portion of the annuities payable to them, under this or any former treaty, to the purchase of goods or provisions, or to agricultural purposes, or any other object tending to their improvement, or calculated to increase the comfort and happiness of their people.

ARTICLE VII.

(Certain funds for agricultural purposes.)

The United States agree, that the unexpended balance of the fund created by the seventh paragraph of the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first of October, 1837, for agricultural purposes, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used and employed in the cultivation of the pattern farm near the present Sac and Fox agency, in the year 1843, for the exclusive use and benefit of the tribe. And they further agree, that such portion of the fund for erecting mills, and supporting millers, specified in the fourth paragraph of the second article of the aforesaid treaty of October 21, 1837, as may be and remain unexpended on the 1st day of May next, shall be transferred to and made part of the sum designated in the fifth paragraph (as amended) of the article and treaty above named, for breaking up land and other beneficial objects, and become thereafter applicable to the same purposes, as were in the said fifth paragraph, originally intended.

ARTICLE VIII.

(Remains of the late chief Wapello to be buried, etc.)

The Sacs and Foxes have caused the remains of their late distinguished chief Wa-pel-lo to be buried at their agency, near the grave of their late friend and agent General Joseph M. Street and have put into the hands of their agent the sum of one hundred dollars to procure a tombstone to be erected over his grave, similar to that which has been erected over the grave of General Street; and because they wish the graves of their friend and their chief

to remain in the possession of the family of General Street, to whom they were indebted in his life-time for many acts of kindness, they wish to give to his widow Mrs. Eliza M. Street one section of land to include the said graves, and the agency-house and the enclosures around and near it; and as the agency house was built at the expense of the United States, the Sacs and Foxes agree to pay them the sum of one thousand dollars the value of said building, assessed by gentlemen appointed by them, and Governor Chambers, commissioner on the part of the United States, to be deducted from the first annuity payable to them under the provisions of this treaty.

(Patent to issue to E. M. Street for 640 acres.)

And the United States agree to grant to the said Eliza M. Street by one or more patents, six hundred and forty acres of land in such legal subdivisions, as will include the said burial ground, the agency house, and improvements around, and near it, in good and convenient form, to be selected by the said E. M. Street or her duly authorized agent.

ARTICLE IX.

(Treaty binding when ratified. Proviso.)

It is finally agreed that this treaty shall be binding on the two contracting parties, so soon as it shall have been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That should the Senate disagree to and reject, alter or amend any portion or stipulation thereof, the same must be again submitted to the Sacs and Foxes, and assented to by them, before it shall be considered valid and obligatory upon them, and if they disagree to such alteration or amendment, the treaty shall be returned to the Senate for ratification or rejection, in the form in which it was signed.

In witness whereof, the said John Chambers, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, braves and headmen of the Sac and Fox nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at the Sac and Fox agency, in the Territory of Iowa, this eleventh day of October, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

SACS.

Ke o kuk
Ke o kuk, jr.
Wa ca cha
Che kaw que
Ka pon e ka
Pa me kow art
Ap pe noose
Wa pe

FOXES.

Pow a shick
Wa co sha she
An au e wit
Ka ka ke
Ma wha why
Ma che na ka me quat
Ka ka ke mo
Kish ka naqua hok

SACS—Con.

Wa sa men
 Wis ko pe
 As ke po ka won
 I o nah
 Wish e co ma que
 Pash e pa ho
 Ka pe ko ma
 Tuk quos
 Wis co sa
 Ka kon we na
 Na cote e we na
 Sho wa ke
 Mean ai to wa
 Muk e ne

FOXES—Con.

Pe a tau a quis
 Ma ne ni sit
 Mai con ne
 Pe she she mone
 Pe shaw koa
 Puck aw koa
 Qua co ho se
 Wa pa sha kon
 Kis ke kosh
 Ale mo ne qua
 Cha ko kow a
 Wah ke mo wa ta pa
 Muk qua gese
 Ko ko etch

Signed in presence of—

John Beach, U. S. Indian
 Agent and secretary.

Antoine Le Claire, U. S.
 interpreter.

Josiah Swart, U. S.
 interpreter.

J. Allen, captain First
 Dragoons

C. F. Ruff, lieutenant, First
 U. S. Dragoons.

Arthur Bridgman

Alfred Hebard

Jacob O. Phister

(To the Indian names are subjoined marks.)

Schedule of debts due from the Confederate Tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians to be paid by the United States under the provisions of a treaty made and concluded at the Sac and Fox agency in the territory of Iowa on the eleventh day of October in the year 1842; to which this schedule is annexed as a part thereof.

Name of claimant	Place of residence	Amount
Pierre Choteau, Jr. & Co.	St. Louis, Missouri, licensed traders.	\$112,109.47
W. G. & G. W. Ewing	Indiana, licensed traders	66,371.83
J. P. Eddy & Co.	Ioway " "	52,332.78
Thomas Charlton	Van Buren c'ty, Ioway	76.69
R. B. Willoughby	" " " "	25.00
Francis Withington	Lincoln county, Missouri	4,212.58
Jesse B. Webber	Burlington, Ioway	116.60
J. C. Wear	Jefferson county, Ioway	50.00
W. C. Cameron, assignee of A. M. Bissel, (bankrupt)	Burlington	283.14
David Bailey,	Lincoln City, Missouri	75.00
Thomas W. Bradley	Ioway	20.00
John J. Grimes	Lincoln c'ty, Missouri	625.00
William Settles	do do do	320.00

John S. David	Burlington, Ioway	20.00
F. Hancock	Van Buren, do	20.00
C. G. Pelton	Burlington do	34.00
J. Tolman	Van Buren, do	115.00
J. L. Burtis	Lee county, do	715.00
Isaac A. LEfevre	Van Buren do	348.00
Jeremiah Smith, jr.	Burlington do	4,000.00
William & Sampson Smith	Jefferson county do	60.00
John Koontz		6.50
Robert Moffet	New Lexington, Ioway	129.63
Antoine Le Claire	Davenport do	1,375.00
Margaret Price	Lee county, do	9.00
Jesse Sutton	Van Buren do	22.00
Jefferson Jordon	do do	175.00
Jeremiah Wayland	St. Francisville, Missouri	15.00
Robert Brown, assignee		
Cutting & Gordon	Van Buren c'ty, Ioway	73.25
William Rowland	do do	460.32
Edward Kilbourne	Lee county, do	10,411.80
Perry & Best	do do	22.75
P. Chouteau Jr., & Co.	St. Louis, Missouri	26.00
Job Carter	Van Buren C'ty	28.00
Francis Besseron	St. Louis, Missouri	26.00
James Jordon	Van Buren, Ioway	1,775.00
Sampson Smith	do	54.00
Louis Laplant	Ioway	122.00
William Phelps	Clark county, Missouri	310.00
William B. Street	Ioway	300.00
Julia Ann Goodell	do	855.00
George L. Davenport	Davenport, Ioway	320.00
G. C. R. Mitchell	do do	100.00
David Noggle	Van Buren, do	20.00
Amount		\$258,566.34

JOHN CHAMBERS,

Commissioner on the part of the U. S.

ALFRED HEBARD,

ARTHUR BRIDGMAN,

*Commissioners appointed by the commission on the part of the
United States for examining and adjusting claims.*

(The above treaty became effective by proclamation March 23,
1843.—Editor.)

THE STATE BOARD OF CONSERVATION

Chapter 236, Acts of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly, and acts amendatory thereto, providing for the creation of a State Board of Conservation and the machinery wherewith to initiate a public state policy of reserving and administering areas as state parks, names as a member of the commission, the Curator of the Historical Department of Iowa; by election he was made and remains the secretary of the board. By a resolution of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly provision was made for an assistant secretary, and under an appointment of the Curator, on the 15th day of July, 1919, Mr. D. C. Mott accepted and has filled that position.

The Historical Department, therefore, more than has any other department of the state government contributed of its administrative and physical resources to the routine of initiation and promotion of this new public policy.

It appears fitting to the Curator of the Historical Department, that in the absence of some other official publication of the State Board of Conservation, and in view of the ex-officio character of his service on the board, that the *Annals of Iowa* should publish the essential facts touching the business of the board and, therefore, beginning with the next number the editorial department will carry an abstract of the minutes of the board.

New Mail Route.—The legislature has authorized the postmasters at Dubuque, Iowa City and Keosauque, to hire a mail carrier to carry a one horse mail weekly during the present legislative session, from Dubuque through this city, via Washington and Mt. Pleasant to Keasauque.—*Iowa City Standard*, December 11, 1841. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)

Henry O'Reilly, Esq., formerly editor of the *Daily Advertiser* and *Republican*, has been appointed postmaster at Rochester. A very popular appointment.—*Albany, N. Y., The Jeffersonian*, June 2, 1838. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)

NOTABLE DEATHS

Of difficulties experienced by all historical societies and similar institutions the past three or four years, our department has had its full share. Nothing, however, has driven us from the sacred duty of noting and recording the passing of our notable citizens and pioneers. The "Notable Deaths" feature of the *Annals*, made standard and indispensable by our lamented predecessor, Charles Aldrich, has been made the particular charge of the publication division of the Historical Department, and the complete file, duly edited, lies ready and is to be published portion by portion until it appears without a skip.

JOHN R. SAGE was born at Blenheim, New York, December 29, 1832, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, May 28, 1919. He attended common school and, at eighteen years of age, became a country school teacher, removing soon thereafter to western New York. In 1856 he was licensed to preach by the Universalist Church, having studied in the family of Rev. D. P. and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. He was preaching at Little Falls, New York, when, in 1862, he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Infantry. He was commissioned chaplain of the regiment and served as such until the summer of 1863 when he was discharged on account of physical disability. In 1869 he came to Mitchellville, Iowa, as pastor of the Universalist church there. In 1877 he gave up his ministerial work and, with Ralph Robinson, established the *Newton Journal*. In 1879 he sold his interest in the *Journal* and became editor of the *Cedar Rapids Republican*. In 1883 he sold his interest in the *Republican* and was employed for a time as editor of the *Des Moines Daily Capital*. When that paper changed hands he was employed several years as correspondent for and editorial writer on the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*. In 1890, after the establishment of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service he was appointed director. This position he filled for twenty years and became an authority on meteorological science. For several years before his death he had been in retirement. He loved literature, music and nature.

JOHN MAHIN was born at Noblesville, Indiana, December 8, 1833, and died at his home in Chicago, Illinois, July 24, 1919. Burial was at Muscatine, Iowa. He was brought by his parents to Effingham County, Illinois, in 1837, and to Bloomington (afterwards called Muscatine), Iowa, in 1843. In 1844 they removed to a farm near Rochester, Cedar County, remaining there until 1847, when they returned to Bloomington. He was then apprenticed to Stout & Israel, editors and publishers of the *Bloomington Herald*. About a year thereafter this firm failed financially, but young Mahin remained in the office when new proprietors assumed control, and was so advanced that he did much of the writing for the paper. In 1852 the Mahins, father and son, bought the paper, then called the *Journal*, and John at nineteen years old, was installed as editor, a position which he retained for fifty years, excepting about one year, in 1855, when he was attending Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, O. Because of serious illness he had to give up his much cherished desire to secure a college education. After returning from Ohio Wesleyan and resuming his editorial work he soon attained prominence. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him postmaster at Muscatine which position he retained until 1869. That fall he was elected representative and served in the Thirteenth General Assembly. In 1873 President Grant appointed him postmaster and he served until 1878. In 1888 he was nominated by the Republicans for railroad commissioner, but was defeated by Peter A. Dey. In his editorial work he uniformly, courageously and with ability opposed the liquor business and advocated prohibition. Being a leader he incurred the enmity of some of the liquor men. On the night of May 10, 1893, his home was dynamited and wrecked, and he and his wife and children escaped as if by miracle. But not even this dastardly deed served to swerve him from the course into which his judgment and conscience had directed him. In 1903 he retired from the editorship of the *Journal*. A short time before this he had been appointed a postoffice inspector and in April 1905, he removed to Evanston, Illinois, that he might be near his children, and continued for a few years his work for the post office department, but several of the later years of his life he spent in happy retirement. During the more than fifty years of active life in Muscatine he was a real leader in his city and state. He was secretary and manager of the Soldiers' Monument Association of Muscatine County which erected the beautiful monument in the court house square. He was active in every good cause. He was a prominent lay member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a delegate from the Iowa Conference to the general conferences at Baltimore in 1876, at New York in 1888 and at Los Angeles in 1904. He attained eminence as an editor. At the time of his retirement he was recognized as Iowa's veteran editor. At one time he was honored with the pres-

idency of the Iowa Press Association. As a writer he made no effort at brilliancy nor claim to unusual talent. He even said what he wrote he had to "pound out." But he had a clear, logical, common-sense and forceful style. His earnestness, enthusiasm and intense-ness, his uncompromising steadfastness of purpose, his personal integrity and high character, made of him a positive power in shaping the opinion of the state.

DAVID A. YOUNG was born in Burnside, Hancock county, Illinois, January 16, 1852; he died at Keokuk, Iowa, August 21, 1915. He was of Canadian descent, his parents being Rev. William and Juliette (Toms) Young. The family moved from Burnside to Iowa and when he was ten years of age settled in Keokuk, in which town and its vicinity he made his home until his death. He was educated in the public schools and worked on the canal and in a sawmill before he was of age. He afterward engaged in farming, in stock raising and in the selling of public lands. He was greatly interested in politics and was a regular attendant on county and state conventions. In 1897 he was elected state senator from Lee county on the Democratic ticket. He was re-elected in 1901 and his terms of service extended from the Twenty-seventh to the Thirty-first General Assemblies. He was instrumental in securing a new cell house for the penitentiary at Fort Madison and appropriations for various soldiers' monuments throughout the State. He was appointed delegate to the prison congress at Indianapolis by Governor Shaw. As a member of the Lee county board of supervisors he did much for the improvement of county bridges and highways.

JOHN PORTER was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1828, and died at Boise, Idaho, September 25, 1913. Interment was at Eldora, Iowa. In 1836 he migrated with his parents to Ohio. Here he attended school, studied law at Warren, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He removed to Plymouth, Indiana, in 1854, and to Mason City, Iowa, in 1856. In 1858 he was elected a judge of the district court in the then new district composed of Marshall, Story, Boone, Hamilton, Wright, Hancock, Winnebago, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Franklin and Hardin Counties. In 1859 he changed his residence to Eldora. In 1862 he was re-elected district judge and served until April, 1866, when he resigned and entered the practice of law at Eldora. His partner was W. J. Moir. He was very active in work for the interests of the new town and country. He led in promoting the building of the railroad from Gifford to Eldora, becoming president of the company and general manager of the road. He was mayor of Eldora for some years and led in securing many improvements, water works and a sewer system being among them.

EUGENE SECOR was born at Peekshill Hollow, New York, May 13, 1841, and died at Forest City, Iowa, May 14, 1919. He came to Forest City in 1862 and soon thereafter entered Cornell College, Mt. Vernon. In about a year he was called to Forest City to take charge of the business of his brother, David Secor, who had enlisted in the army. Caring for his brother's business included acting as treasurer and recorder of Winnebago County and as postmaster at Forest City. He performed these duties until the end of the war. He was the first mayor of Forest City, serving four consecutive terms. He was afterwards a member of the city council for many years. From 1870 to 1876 he was clerk of the district court, From 1877 to 1881 he was county auditor. He was county cornorer, serving two years. In 1901 he was elected representative and served in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly. For many years he was, by appointment of the governor, a delegate from Iowa to the Farmers' National Congress. From 1889 to 1894 he was a trustee of the Iowa College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. He was a member of the board of trustees of Cornell College for twenty years and held the honorary degree of A. M. from that institution. For fifteen years he served as a member of the board of education of Forest City. For twelve years he was president of the Winnebago County Farmers' Institute. He organized the Winnebago County Agricultural Society and was its first president. He was at one time president of the Iowa State Society, Sons of the American Revolution. For many years he had conducted a real estate and loan business, was interested in banking and for the last few years in breeding registered Short Horn cattle. For forty years he was a bee culturist and won world-wide reputation in that work. In 1893 he was sole expert aparian judge at the World's Columbian Exposition. He was at one time president of the North American Beekeepers' Society, and for seven years its general manager and treasurer. He was a regular contributor to various agricultural and technical journals. He was an active member of the Iowa Horticultural Society, at one time its president and for many years was regularly on the program of its meetings. At the time of his death he was devoting his attention largely to horticulture. Mr. Secor was a Republican and in 1892 was a delegate to the national convention at Minneapolis. He was a Methodist and in 1892 was a delegate to the general conference at Omaha. He was an accomplished writer of both prose and verse, a naturalist, philosopher, scholar, public servant and christian gentleman.

GEORGE L. DOBSON was born in Westmoreland County, England, September 24, 1851, and died at Redmond, Oregon, February 16, 1919. Burial was at Sac City, Iowa. When an infant his parents removed with him to County Tipperary, Ireland. In 1864 they came to the United States, stopping in Jo Davies County, Illinois. In

1868 they removed to Lafayette County, Wisconsin, and in 1869 to Webster County, Iowa. He lived on a farm with his parents until 1873 when he went to Sac County and purchased a farm. He remained there three years and married there. Soon thereafter he entered the law department of the State University of Iowa from which he graduated in 1878. He then practiced law one year in Sac City and removed to Newell, Buena Vista County, in 1879, where he continued to reside until 1891, practicing law and acting as editor of the *Newell Mirror*. He was mayor of Newell five years and a member of the school board nine years. In 1885 he was elected representative, and was twice re-elected, serving in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third General Assemblies. He resigned as representative before the expiration of his last term and accepted the appointment of registrar of the government land office at Beaver, Oklahoma. In 1892 he removed to Des Moines, Iowa. In 1896 he was elected secretary of state and was re-elected two years later, serving until January, 1901. In 1905 he was appointed consul to Hang Chow, China, but only remained abroad a few months, resigning because of poor health. In 1908 he was elected treasurer of Polk County and re-elected in 1910. For several years in Des Moines he was interested in insurance business, and was for four years vice president of the Des Moines Life Insurance Company. In 1918 he went to Redmond, Oregon, to make his home with a son. For a quarter of a century or more he took a conspicuous part in Republican campaigns both in Iowa and in other states, being considered one of the most popular orators of the day. He also distinguished himself on the platform as an eloquent advocate of measures against the use of intoxicating liquors.

MALCOLM SMITH was born in Belfast, Ireland, June 8, 1848; he died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 2, 1915. He was of Scotch ancestry. His education was received in the schools of Belfast. While still a boy he became interested in the temperance movement and was a member of the Rechabites, Good Templars and Band of Hope. In 1873 he migrated to the United States, settling first in New York, where he was employed by A. T. Stewart & Co., pioneer drygoods merchants. He removed to Cedar Rapids in 1880 and became an employe of the T. M. Sinclair & Co. wholesale house, with whom he remained until his death, being in his last years their general agent. On his arrival in Cedar Rapids he became intensely interested in the prohibition question, and, though a Republican in politics, he allied himself with the Prohibition party. He was an intimate friend of the national leaders of that party. In 1890 and again in 1914 he was candidate for governor of Iowa on the Prohibition ticket, and had twice been candidate for United States senator.

TACITUS HUSSEY was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, October 10, 1832, and died at the Home for the Aged in Des Moines, Iowa, August 9, 1919. In his youth he attended country school in a log school house during winters. When sixteen years old he commenced work in a printing office in Terre Haute and continued it for four years. On November 9, 1855, he arrived at Fort Des Moines, later called Des Moines, on a stage coach, and lived there continuously from that date until his death. He commenced work in Des Moines in the printig office of the *Statesman*, and worked in other offices, but in 1857 took employmet as a job printer with N. W. Mills & Co., becoming their foreman. In 1864 he became a member of the firm of Carter, Hussey & Curl, job printers, continuing actively in business until 1901. During all this time he did more or less writing, editing the *New Broom*, published by Carter, Hussey & Curl in the interests of their business, editing the *Mail and Times* for two or three years, assisting in editing *Plain Talk* for some time, and contributing many articles to the *Register* and other papers. He was the author of the songs, "Iowa, Beautiful Land," "My Country, Oh, My Country," and "When the Mists Have Passed Away"; "The River Bend and other poems," "History of Steamboat-ing on the Des Moines River," "Story of the Central Presbyterian Church," and many other poems, sketches, etc. He had in manuscript at the time of his death "Beginnings; being Reminiscences of Early Des Moines," which has since been published by his friends in a volume of over 200 pages. Mr. Hussey was a member of Central Presbyterian Church, Des Moines, from the time of his arrival in 1855. Printer, philosopher, pioneer, nature lover and poet, he was a remarkable character and was loved by all who knew him. He left his large and valuable collection of clippings, books and manuscripts to the Historical Department of Iowa.

FREDERICK EDWARD WHITE was born in Prussia, Germany, January 19, 1844, and died at Sigourney, Iowa, February 14, 1920. With his widowed mother and two sisters he emigrated to America in 1857, coming to the north part of Keokuk County, Iowa. For four years he worked in that vicinity as a farm hand, part of the time attending common school. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Iowa Infantry but was rejected on account of his youth. In February, 1862, he re-enlisted, this time in Company I, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, served as a private until the end of the war, and was mustered out in August, 1865. He returned home and again engaged in farm labor. In 1866 he was married and settled on a farm of his own. For the next forty-five years he lived on that farm, adding to it from time to time and becoming successful as a farmer and stockman. He was a great reader and an intense student of political subjects. He early adopted the theories of Thomas Jeffer-

son and being himself of a philosophical turn of mind and cultivating the art of public speaking, he gained some local prominence as a speaker. In 1890 the Democrats of the Sixth District nominated him for congress, and he was elected, defeating John F. Lacey, and served in the Fifty-second Congress. In congress he made at least two notable speeches, one being on disarmament, and the other on the tariff question. The latter became one of the most widely circulated speeches ever delivered in congress, being translated into various languages and used for years by Democratic committees as a campaign document. Mr. White was renominated for congress in 1892, but was then defeated by Major Lacey. In 1897 he was nominated by the Democratic party for governor of Iowa, but was defeated by L. M. Shaw. He was nominated again for the same office in 1899 and was again defeated by Governor Shaw. In 1908 he was nominated for governor a third time, and this time was defeated by B. F. Carroll. In 1911 he retired from his farm and removed to Sigourney. When the World War opened he was, as might have been expected, intensely loyal to his adopted country and it was while delivering a speech at Ottumwa in the interests of the Red Cross that he was stricken with apoplexy, from which he never fully recovered. In his life he overcame the handicaps of poverty, hardships and lack of education. He labored by day and read by night. He was a foe of aristocracy and militarism. He ardently loved the institutions of this republic. He was an original and independent thinker in religion as well as in politics, and was an orator of unusual ability.

BENJAMIN REX VALE was born June 4, 1848, in Jefferson county, Ohio; he died at Bonaparte, Iowa, April 3, 1915. He removed with his parents to Lee county, Iowa, in 1850, and in 1856 to Harrisburg township, Van Buren county, which was his home until 1914, when he moved to Bonaparte. He was educated in the Birmingham Academy, Birmingham, Iowa, and at Monmouth College in Illinois, graduating therefrom in 1873 with the degree of A. B. He later received the degree of A. M. from the same college. He became one of the leading farmers and stock breeders of Van Buren county, introducing and improving thoroughbred strains of cattle and hogs, his most notable contribution to the wealth of the country at large being his long and wise course of improved breeding of the Chester White strain of swine. Upon the organization of the Farmers and Traders Bank at Bonaparte, in 1882, he was made president, and held the position continuously while he lived. He was also president of the Mt. Sterling Savings Bank. In 1887 he was elected senator from the Van Buren-Jefferson district to the Twenty-second General Assembly and served two terms. He took special interest in all matters pertaining to schools and agriculture.

JESSE MACY was born in Henry County, Indiana, June 21, 1842. and died at Grinnell, Iowa, November 2, 1919. In 1856 he came with his parents to a farm in Poweshiek County, near Lynnvile. In 1859 he entered the academy of Iowa College at Grinnell. He had been born and reared a Quaker. His parents had been active anti-slavery people. When the war came on he volunteered in the hospital service. He was with Sherman's army in its march to the sea. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois and re-entered Iowa College, graduating in 1870. From 1871 to 1885 he was principal of Iowa College Academy. From 1885 to 1888 he was acting professor of history and political science in Iowa College. In 1888 he became professor of political science, which position he held until he retired in 1912. He received the degree of A. M. from Iowa College in 1873. He was granted the degree of LL. D. from Brown University in 1898, from Grinnell College in 1911 and from Oberlin College in 1915. He was Harvard Foundation lecturer in French provincial universities in 1913. He was president of the American Political Science Association in 1916. His fame is based not alone on his success as an instructor, but also on his productions as an author. Among his more noted publications are "Civil Government in Iowa," 1881; "Institutional Beginnings in a Western State," 1884; "First Lessons in Civil Government," 1894; "English Constitution," 1897; "Political Parties in the United States," 1900; "Political Science," 1913. He had an acquaintance with and the confidence of many of the world's truly great. He was indispensable to Hon. James Bryce in the production of "The American Commonwealth." He was a man of large abilities and of fine character, bringing honor to his college and to his state.

WILLIAM E. JOHNSTON was born in Cedar county, Iowa, September 8, 1866; he died at Ida Grove, Iowa, August 16, 1915. His parents were Albert Jefferson and Ellen C. (McDonald) Johnston. He was educated in the district schools of Cedar and Ida counties, the family having removed to Ida county in 1881. He began the study of law and was graduated from the law department of the State University of Iowa in 1890. He served as clerk of the courts and in 1892 was elected county attorney, serving one term. As a young man he was a Democrat in politics, but in 1896 became an advocate and active worker of the Republican party. He was instrumental in promoting the candidacy of William S. Kenyon for United States senator, and in 1914 was permanent chairman of the Republican state convention. He was president and attorney of the Grain Shippers Mutual Fire Association and interested in various business enterprises of Ida Grove. He was an extensive land owner and had traveled widely in Europe and the Orient.

DAVID BRANT was born at Shelbyville, Indiana, July 6, 1850, and died at Iowa City, Iowa, June 4, 1919. He came with his mother and stepfather to Monroe County, Iowa, in 1855. They went on to Ringgold County in 1857. The stepfather went into the Union army, leaving the farm to the care of David when he was but twelve years old. Ambitious for an education he went to Iowa City in 1872, walking sixty miles of the way, and entered the academy where he remained two terms. He then attended the University three years. Leaving the University he became editor and part owner of the *Iowa City Journal*. He later disposed of his interest in the *Journal* to take a position on the *Iowa City Republican*. In 1881 he went to Cedar Rapids as city editor of the *Cedar Rapids Republican*. In 1883 he established the *Walker News*, conducting it seven years. In 1890 he became city editor of the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, which he also represented six years as legislative correspondent at Des Moines. He was elected representative from Linn County, serving in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly and in the Twenty-sixth extra session in 1897 when the code was revised. In 1897 he went to Clinton as editor of the *Clinton Herald*, remaining there four years. In 1902 he returned to Iowa City as editor and manager of the *Iowa City Republican*, later acquiring its ownership and continuing with his two sons, its publication until his death. As an editorial writer he was original, aggressive and forceful. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1908. He was well acquainted with Iowa politics and affairs, had a retentive memory, and wrote a series of valuable reminiscient articles for his paper not long before his death. He had been a familiar figure at district, state and national conventions for many years. He bitterly denounced the legislation for extending and improving the State Capitol grounds in 1913.

HENRY W. ROTHERT was born in Germany, September 11, 1840, and died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, January 29, 1920. Burial was at Keokuk. He came with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850. He graduated from high school in that city and at once entered the hardware business with his brothers. In 1858 they established a branch house at Keokuk and Henry removed there and took charge of it and soon built up a very prosperous business. He began public life in 1868 by being elected alderman from the Third Ward and served three years. In 1871 he was elected mayor and was re-elected in 1872. In 1873 he was elected senator and served in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth General Assemblies. He was president *pro tempore* of the senate of the Sixteenth General Assembly and when on February 1, 1877, Governor Kirkwood resigned to become United States senator, and Lieutenant Governor Newbold became governor, under the constitution Mr. Rotherth became acting lieutenant governor,

serving as such until January, 1878. In 1881 he was elected to the senate again and served in the Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies. Although those assemblies contained many men of note and ability, he was a real leader and greatly influenced legislation. In 1881 he was appointed register of the land office at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and held the position nearly four years, resigning when Cleveland was inaugurated. He was then called by the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad to investigate and report on their entire land system, which he did. Up to this time his career had been that of a successful business man and a political leader. For years he was chairman of the Republican county central committee of Lee County, and he was perhaps the dominant political figure of the county during the later years of his residence there. In August, 1887, at forty-seven years of age, he turned his back on what appeared to be further and more distinguished political honors, and entered his life work as superintendent of the Iowa School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs. His mind had been directed to this work because of the deafness of a son. When in the senate he had been active in furthering legislation for the deaf. His nine years of service on the board of education of Keokuk, several of the later years as its president, had familiarized him with general educational work. In 1887 he found the School for the Deaf was a small institution with quite limited buildings. He remained its superintendent thirty-two years, or until August, 1919, when he resigned. During that time epidemics of sickness, floods and fires were visited upon them. At one time nearly the whole plant was burned down. Under his constructive management the school became one of the best equipped and best organized in the country. Mr. Rothert was active in Masonic circles, being grand master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa in 1875 and 1876. He was a man of large administrative and executive ability, of strong intellect and of generous sympathies.

JAMES HANNIBAL SHIELDS was born near Bowling Green, Missouri, May 8, 1840; he died at Dubuque, Iowa, September 30, 1914. He received his early education in the schools of Dubuque, was prepared for college at Alfred Academy in western New York and spent some time in Union College, Schenectady. He studied law in the office of John B. Henderson, of St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar in Dubuque County in 1862. He was elected city attorney of Dubuque in 1863 and served two terms. In 1882 he was elected district attorney and held that office for four years. In 1889 he was elected senator and served in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth General Assemblies. In the last twenty years he withdrew almost entirely from politics and the practice of law, confining his attention to the real estate business.

JAMES ALBERT SMITH was born at Castile, Wyoming County, New York, February 4, 1851, and died at Pasadena, California, January 12, 1918. Burial was at Osage, Iowa. He received a common school education. In 1869 he came to Osage and followed civil engineering several years. He then entered mercantile business and soon thereafter the lumber business. He became the owner of several lumber yards in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. He had rare business judgment and great energy and came to be rated as a millionaire. He served several terms on the school board and on the city council of Osage. In 1887 he was elected representative and re-elected two years later, serving as such in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third General Assemblies. In 1899 he was elected senator, and twice re-elected, serving as senator from the Twenty-eight General Assembly to the Thirty-fourth inclusive. Thus for four years he was representative and for thirteen years he was senator, making a state legislative career excelled in length of service by only Lemuel R. Bolter, of Harrison County, John L. Wilson, of Clinton County, and William Larrabee, of Fayette County. Senator Smith was a very useful member. During the last few sessions of his service he was chairman of the appropriations committee and was also president pro tempore of the senate. He was a close personal and political friend of Albert B. Cummins. He was an ardent advocate of primary election, anti-pass, two-cent fare and kindred measures. He was a trustee of Grinnell College from 1887 until his death.

JOHN A. NASH was born in Des Moines, Iowa, May 9, 1854, and died at his home in Audubon, Iowa, October 28, 1913. He was the son of Reverend John A. Nash, prominent pioneer minister of Des Moines. He attended public school in Des Moines and graduated from Des Moines College in 1870. He read law with Brown and Dudley and was admitted to the bar. He spent one year at Stuart in a law office, then in 1878 went to Exira and commenced practice. In 1879 he removed to Audubon. He was employed by the C., R. I. & P. Ry. Co. to quiet the titles of lands they owned in Audubon, Shelby and Crawford Counties. He also engaged in the law, loan and abstract business, having partners at different times, the present Congressman W. R. Green being with him several years. He was mayor of Audubon some years, was a member of the school board twelve years, was a leader in politics in that part of the state and a public spirited and useful citizen.

MICHAEL F. McCULLOUGH was born at Holy Cross, Dubuque County, Iowa, July 28, 1854, and died at Dubuque, December 20, 1913. He received a common school education and followed the avocation of farmer and stock buyer. He was elected representative in 1910 and re-elected in 1912, serving in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth General Assemblies.

MARCO LOOMIS BARTLETT was born at Brownhelm, Ohio, October 25, 1847, and died in Des Moines, March 15, 1919. His youth was spent on a farm. At Oberlin College he early took instruction on violin and in voice. Soon thereafter he began his long career as a musical instructor, as he there became director of the Baptist Church choir. He went from there to Meadville, Penn., and taught music there and conducted a church choir. He later did the same in Orange, New Jersey. He then went to New York City where he was the first to introduce the specialized teaching of music in the public schools. In New York he studied under some of the best known instructors and sang and directed music in several leading churches, among them being Grace Church where Bishop Potter was rector. After six years in New York he removed to Chicago and was equally active there, but in 1886 went to Des Moines and remained there actively engaged in teaching music and training choirs and orchestras. In St. Paul's Episcopal Church he organized the first boy's choir. He established the first orchestra of any size in Des Moines. He gave the Messiah, the Creation, Elijah and other choral works their first performance in Des Moines. It was through his efforts that many great artists were brought to Des Moines, among them being Nordica, Melba, Carreno, Alice Nielson, Schumann-Heink, McCormack, Kubelik and Alma Gluck and among the organizations he brought were the Thomas Orchestra, the New York Symphony Orchestra, the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and the Minneapolis Orchestra. He was a strong force in developing the musical taste of the people of Des Moines and of Iowa.

JOHN STILLMAN LOTHROP was born at Dover, Maine, October 9, 1836, and died at Sioux City, Iowa, July 1, 1913. He came with his family in 1852 to Illinois and lived on a farm until 1859 when he entered the Chicago Law School. When the war opened he enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Infantry and re-enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry and was commissioned captain. After the war he practiced law at Ottawa, Illinois, and later at Champaign, Illinois, until 1884 when he removed to Sioux City, Iowa. Here he was quite successful in his law practice, especially in drainage cases, in which he specialized. President Harrison appointed him collector of internal revenue with headquarters at Dubuque and he served one term. In 1895 he was elected senator and served in the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-sixth extra and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies. After retiring from the legislature he was successful in securing for the state of Iowa from the United States a refunding of interest on certain war and defense bonds issued in 1861, amounting to \$456,417.89, for which service he was paid \$7,500. In 1912 he was elected commander of the Loyal Legion of Iowa. He was a political orator of reputation.

BRADFORD B. LANE was born in Lincoln County, Ontario, Canada, February 5, 1838, and died at his home near Maxwell, Iowa, July 16, 1913. He attended common school in his native town and graduated in the Bellville Academy. He then taught school two years and in 1860 entered Oberlin College, remaining there two years. The three following years he was in his native country but in 1865 he came to Palmyra, Warren County, Iowa, and taught school. He was ordained a minister by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1867, and two years later an elder. He then had charge of various churches until 1872 when he settled on a farm in Washington township, Polk County, and for ten years cultivated his farm and preached for the Highland Congregational Church. Failing health caused him to quit preaching. In 1889 he was elected representative and re-elected in 1891, thus serving in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth General Assemblies. In the former, following the custom of the senior member from Polk calling the house to order, he became temporary speaker, and presided during the two weeks of the famous deadlock, or until an organization was effected. He served ably and satisfactorily. After his retirement he frequently contributed to public journals on leading questions of the day.

L. B. PARSHALL was born at Interlaken, Seneca County, New York, June 28, 1845, and died at Canton, Jackson County, Iowa, May 9, 1913. He attended common school, Northville, New York, Academy and Yale University, graduating from the latter with the degree of Ph. D. He was in Chicago in 1872 in mercantile business one year. He then went to Kansas and engaged in the cattle business until 1877, after which he returned to New York. In 1881 he removed to Jackson County, Iowa, and engaged in farming and live stock business on a large scale. In 1892 he was elected superintendent of schools of Jackson County, holding the position until 1897. In that year he was the candidate for state superintendent of public instruction on the Democratic ticket. In 1908 he was elected state senator and served in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth General Assemblies.

GEORGE LEUDERS was born at Jaemstad, Germany, January 30, 1861, and died at New Liberty, Iowa, January 24, 1919. He came with his parents to America in 1875, locating at Davenport. He attended common school and business college in Davenport. In 1887 he located at New Liberty and engaged in the lumber business and in buying and selling live stock. In 1905 he became cashier of the German Savings Bank of New Liberty and later became its president. He held numerous township offices and was mayor of New Liberty from 1909 to 1915. In 1914 he was elected representative and served in the Thirty-sixth General Assembly.

JAMES M. ANDERSON was born at Antrim, Guernsey County, Ohio, November 22, 1844, and died at Long Beach, California, February 17, 1919. Burial was at Indianola, Iowa. He came with his parents to Davenport, Iowa, in 1854. In 1856 they removed to Oskaloosa, and in 1857 to Warren County. He worked on the farm for his father in boyhood until sixteen years of age when he went to Des Moines and learned the saddlery and harness making trade. In 1872 he went to St. Charles and engaged in mercantile business, and afterwards bought and operated a farm near there, in Warren County. In 1886 he and his brother T. T., bought the *Indianola Herald*, which they owned and edited for twenty-five years. In 1911 he bought his brother's interest and until 1915 he owned and edited the paper alone. In 1899 he was elected representative and was re-elected two years later, serving in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies. He was the author of the Anderson road law, which marked a distinct progress in road legislation. He was an able and successful newspaper man. In 1908 he was president of the Southern Iowa Press Association. In 1915 because of poor health he sold his newspaper and thereafter spent his time between Ft. Collins, Colorado, and Long Beach, California.

NEAL W. ROWELL was born in Athens county, Ohio, June 19, 1836; he died at Afton, Iowa, June 30, 1915. He was educated in the public schools and at Ohio University, graduating therefrom in 1856, completing the scientific course. He had removed with his father's family to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1847, and after his graduation in Ohio, returned to Iowa and began the study of law in the office of Harris and Galbraith in Centerville. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar and removed the same year to Afton, where he continued in the practice of law until his death. He was elected county judge of Union county in 1862. In 1868 he was elected representative in the Twelfth General Assembly and two years after re-elected for a second term. He served as member of the board of education from 1865 to 1880 and as mayor of Afton for two terms. He was a Republican in politics and deeply interested in all affairs pertaining to the welfare and uplift of his community.

OLIVER P. ROWLES was born at Beth, New York, March 25, 1821, and died at his home at Albia, Iowa, August 10, 1913. When an infant he was brought by his parents to Covington, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. In 1844 he came to a farm two miles south of the present city of Albia, and lived there for sixty years. He was a member of the county board of supervisors for two or three terms and was representative in the Ninth and Ninth extra General Assemblies, being elected in 1861. Since 1900 he had lived a retired life in Albia.

JOHN W. HARVEY was born in Wells County, Indiana, September 16, 1840, and died at Leon, Iowa, February 28, 1913. His father died in 1845 and the next year the mother and family came to Jasper County, Iowa. He took some preparatory school work at Indianola and then attended Iowa Central University at Pella. He enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, as a private and came out a captain in 1866. He again entered college at Pella and graduated in 1867. He graduated from the Iowa College of Law at Des Moines in 1868. He removed to Leon soon thereafter and formed a law partnership with Major J. L. Young. He was elected judge of the district court, serving from 1883 to 1890. He then formed a partnership with R. L. Parrish, which continued eleven years, or until Mr. Parrish was elected to the district bench. He then formed a partnership with his son, James F. Harvey. His practice was extensive and his reputation as a lawyer and a citizen of the best. He was president of the Farmers and Traders State Bank of Leon from 1894 until his death.

EDWARD P. McMANUS was born in Keokuk, Iowa, June 20, 1857, and died at Keokuk, January 8, 1918. He graduated from the public schools and took a business course at Bayless Commercial College. He then taught school three years, then acted as bookkeeper for a Keokuk firm three years, and then for eight years was engaged in farming and stock-raising. At the end of that time he became a member of a contracting firm of which his father was the head, and on his father's death he became the senior member of the firm of McManus & Tucker, general contractors in stone and earthwork. In 1906 he was elected senator and was re-elected in 1910, serving from the Thirty-second General Assembly to the Thirty-fifth inclusive. At the time of his death he was postmaster at Keokuk. He was also chairman of the Lee County Council of Defense and was county food administrator.

HENRY FRANKLIN ANDREWS was born at Lovell, Maine, June 27, 1844, and died at Exira, Iowa, May 20, 1919. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixteenth Maine Infantry. In June, 1864, on account of ill health he was sent to a hospital at Washington, D. C., and afterwards was on detached duty as clerk there until he was discharged in July, 1865. He came to Audubon County, Iowa, in 1865, taught school two or three years, served as county recorder in 1867 and 1868, and in 1868 was appointed county judge. He was admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1891 he was elected senator from the Audubon-Dallas-Guthrie district and served in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth General Assemblies. In the later years of his life he became an authority on geneological subjects, publishing several books on different family lines, particularly of the Hamlin family.

GUERNSEY SMITH was born in Ulster county, New York, July 15, 1833; he died at Hawkeye, Iowa, July 16, 1915. His parents were Calvin and Henrietta (Chambers) Smith. His early years were spent on the home farm. When he was eight years of age his father died and he was obliged to earn his own living. In 1849 he started to California, but stopped at the Missouri river and spent a year in shipping and freighting on the Missouri, Mississippi and Tennessee rivers. He returned home for a few years. In 1856 he removed to Iowa City and was one of the party who assisted in removing the capital from Iowa City to Des Moines. In 1857, while acting as government surveyor in Pocahontas county, he volunteered in the Spirit Lake Massacre Relief Expedition and participated in the terrible hardships of that trip. The next three years were spent on his claim near Fort Dodge. In 1861 he crossed the plains and worked in the mines and as stage driver until 1864, when he returned home. He remained on this farm for eight years, and afterward lived for different periods of time at Rochester, Illinois, on a farm in Fayette county and at Hawkeye, Iowa. He was a worker in the temperance cause and always interested in men and events about him.

WILLIAM DENNIS was born in Madison County, Illinois, April 20, 1870, and died at his home in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, December 12, 1919. In 1884 he came with his parents to Woodbury County, Iowa. He attended school at Sloan, taught school five years, graduated from Cornell College, Mount Vernon, in 1900, and later, from the law department of the State University of Iowa. He began practice at Mount Vernon, but was elected county clerk of Linn County in 1910 and re-elected in 1912 and 1914. He was for a time chairman of the Linn County Republican Committee. In 1915 he was appointed by Governor Clarke a member of the Iowa Board of Parole, but resigned in 1916. He then formed a law partnership with Charles W. Kepler and son of Mount Vernon, the firm being Kepler, Dennis & Kepler, he having the Cedar Rapids office of the firm. He was a member of the board of directors of the Cedar Rapids Y. M. C. A.

THOMAS FRANCIS NOLAN was born in Ireland, December 17, 1838; he died at Dubuque, Iowa, June 26, 1915. At the age of eight years he emigrated with his parents to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where they remained three years. At the end of that time they removed to Iowa, and to a farm in Dubuque county. Mr. Nolan engaged in farming and successfully followed that pursuit in Dubuque county for the remainder of his life. He served as representative from Dubuque county in the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-sixth Extra and Twenty-seventh General Assemblies and as senator in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, in which he was a member of the committees on agriculture, labor and mines and mining.

JOHN COLLINS SHERWIN was born at Berlin, Ohio, February 6, 1851, and died at Mason City, Iowa, February 3, 1919. When an infant he came with his parents to LaCrosse, Wisconsin. He attended common school and Ripon and Beloit Colleges and graduated from the law department of the Wisconsin State University at Madison in 1875. In 1876 he came to Mason City, Iowa, and entered on the practice of law. He first had a partnership with B. F. Hartshorn and two years later, with Richard Wilbur. At one time he was a partner of M. L. Schermerhorn. In 1881 he became city solicitor of Mason City, and in 1884, mayor. The fall of 1884 he was elected district attorney of his judicial district, being the last one under the old system. In 1888 he was appointed district judge and was later elected and regularly re-elected, serving until 1899, when he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state. He was re-elected to this position serving until 1913. After retiring he continued to make his home in Mason City. He had a high standing in his profession and as a citizen.

CORNELIUS C. PLATTER was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1839, and died at Red Oak, Iowa, December 30, 1909. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1860. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, was commissioned a second lieutenant, then a first lieutenant, then adjutant of his regiment, and later was commissioned captain and appointed adjutant of his brigade. Finally he was assistant adjutant general on the staff of General John A. Logan. After the war, he removed to Forest City, Missouri, and engaged in the furniture business, but in 1870 he removed to a farm near Red Oak, Iowa, where he lived for twenty-five years. In 1873 he was elected representative, serving in the Fifteenth General Assembly. Again in 1881 he was elected representative and served in the Nineteenth General Assembly. He was postmaster at Red Oak from 1900 until his death, almost ten years.

CHARLES E. ALBROOK was born in Pennsylvania, October 23, 1851, and died at San Diego, California, February 10, 1919. Burial was at Eldora, Iowa. When a boy he came with his parents to Delaware County, Iowa. He attended common school and graduated from Cornell College, Mt. Vernon. He went to Eldora in 1874 and began the study of law in the office of Judge Porter and W. J. Moir. After being admitted he was a partner of Judge Porter for some time and later practiced alone until 1893 when he became the senior member of the firm of Albrook & Lundy, which continued until 1908 when he was appointed as one of the judges of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was later elected and served until 1914 when he retired and moved to San Diego, California.

W. B. SOUTHWELL was born at Sterling, Illinois, November 16, 1862, and died at a hospital in Chicago, February 16, 1920. Interment was at Burlington, Iowa. When a small boy he removed with his parents to Burlington. He became a carrier boy for *The Burlington Hawkeye*. Later he ran the news stand at the Union Hotel, and at the Union Station. In 1885 he entered the business office of *The Burlington Hawkeye* and soon became that paper's business manager. He achieved real success in that work and in 1904 he went to the *Register and Leader* of Des Moines as its business manager, remaining there thirteen years. There he was also eminently successful. In 1917 he returned to Burlington as principal owner and publisher of *The Hawkeye*. In Des Moines he was a director and finally first vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce. In Burlington he was a member of the school board, a director in the Rotary Club, and was very active in Red Cross, Belgian Relief, Liberty Bond sales and all war activities.

MARION FLOYD STOOKEY was born in Kosciusco County, Indiana, March 19, 1846, and died at Leon, Iowa, April 2, 1919. In 1857 he came with his parents to Linn County, Iowa, where they made their home on a farm. He attended common school, one year at Cedar Rapids High School and one year at Western College. He enlisted in Company C, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry and served until the regiment was discharged. He taught school during winters and worked on farms during summers for several years. He attended the law department of the State University of Iowa, and graduated from there in 1877. He then located at Leon, forming a partnership with E. W. Hasket which lasted several years and until Mr. Haskett was appointed district attorney in Alaska. For several years Mr. Stookey was one of the editors of the *Decatur County Journal*. He was mayor of Leon for a time and also was city attorney. He was county attorney of Decatur County in 1887 and 1888. In 1903 he was elected senator and served in the Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies.

HUGH ROBERT LYONS was born at St. Clairsville, Ohio, July 10, 1825, and died at his home at Winfield, Henry County, Iowa, December 28, 1913. He came on horseback and by stage from Indiana to Winfield in 1853, and entered from the government 320 acres of land three miles southwest of Winfield. It remained his property until his death, never having been mortgaged or encumbered. He brought his family there in 1855 and lived there until 1891 when he removed to Winfield. He held a number of township offices, was a member of the county board of supervisors and was elected representative in 1863 and again in 1873, serving in the Tenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies.



ALONZO ABERNETHY
At the Age of Twenty-six Years